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VOL. VIII NO. XXVI

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO

TUESDAY MARCH 31 MCMLXX

Vote no confidence in Mullins and Executive Committee

# Senate and Board clash over presidency

by CATHY WIGLE

A motion of non-confidence in Laurentian University's president, Stanley G. Mullins, and in the executive of the Board of Governors was passed by the Senate during its meeting on Thursday, March 19. This action followed a refusal by the Board to grant Mullins a sabbatical leave.

Due to mounting opposition to his policies and procedures in office from many segments of the university community, Mullins position during the past academic year has become increasingly insecure.

The Senate had drawn up a motion of non-confidence in the president, appended with several instances of irresponsible behaviour.

Shortly after news of the motion became known, Mullins informed a group of faculty members at a private meeting that he had considered his position and decided to apply for a two-year sabbatical leave at half-pay, during which it was expected that he would resign from his office as administrative head of the university.

On knowing Mullins' intentions to ask for a sabbatical, Senate decided to drop its non-confidence motion. However, at a clo-

sed meeting of the executive of the Board of Governors on March 18, Mullins' sabbatical request was refused. Mullins was granted, instead, a four week leave of absence consisting of a three week lecture tour in Italy and a week's holiday.

Senate now acted by re-installing the non-confidence motion in the agenda of the Senate meeting which was held the following day. The agenda was waived by the first motion of the meeting, which requested that a discussion of the president's position take place.

Paul Therrien, during the discussion, read into the records two motions passed earlier that afternoon by the Students General Association, which read as follows:

"We the council of the S.G.A. L.U. strongly express our support of non-confidence motion in the President of the University.

"It is our opinion that the President has generated an attitude of non-confidence within the university community during the past year. To this effect, we stand firm in expressing our non-confidence in the President and demand that appropriate action be taken."

"In face of the present crisis at Laurentian University, the S.G.A. L.U. would like to express their dismay at the actions taken by the

Board of Governors."

"We strongly feel that their actions are not in the best interest of this University and not compatible with the office they hold."

"BE IT RESOLVED that we now question their competence in the administration of the University, in view of their failing effectiveness in the present situation."

"We no longer have confidence in this body and now hope that further action be taken by the Department of University Affairs."

A motion was then passed proposing that Senate adjourn with the intention of requesting a joint meeting with the B.O.G. to discuss the affair.

However, at this time, Senate has not yet received a reply from the Board in regard to the meeting.

The Faculty Association, Tuesday evening passed a motion supporting the Senate's non-confidence motions in the president and the executive committee of the B.O.G., a mass meeting of the university community is to be held in the Great Hall on Wednesday, April 1, at 2:30 to discuss the situation.

Meanwhile, Mullins is expected to take his leave of absence for the month of April, during which Vice-president, Roland Cloutier, will be acting in his stead.



Throughout the entire meeting which censured him, Mullins remained impassive -- comforted, no doubt, by thoughts of sunny Italy and his four weeks vacation with pay.

foto: Conbal

## Controversial computer purchase receives approval

The Board of Governors of Laurentian University approved the expenditure of \$716,000 for a used IBM 360-40 computer from Lakehead University. Approval was given after twenty minutes of discussion at a meeting held on March 16.

The Students General Association Council, in a special meeting held on March 19, passed a motion of non-confidence in the Board of Governors because of their handling of the computer purchase, and called for a formal inquiry into the matter.

On March 17, Senate had approved the expenditure of \$400,000 (plus interest over four years) for the computer. The \$316,000 difference is said to be for ancillary equipment necessary for the use of the computer. However, the in-principle given at the meeting of the Senate, by the Director of Computer Services was that the \$400,000 included the cost of all necessary equipment for the operation of the computer.

The computer, which will replace an IBM130 computer presently rented from IBM, will be paid for over four years out of operating expenses. The original price of the computer to Lakehead was \$900,000. Negotiations for the purchase of the computer began in November 1969 between Laurentian University, Lakehead University, and IBM. Costs estimates were obtained and the matter was placed before the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors.

The Finance Committee stated that they wanted a favourable report from the Senate Committee on Academic Budget and Short Term Planning, as well as a favourable report from an independent management consultant firm, before they would approve the purchase.

In January, the Senate Budget Committee was informed by Carl Normi, Comptroller of Laurentian University, of the request from the Finance Committee of the Senate for a report on the proposal

for the purchase of the computer.

The Comptroller and the Director of Computer Services met with the Senate Budget Committee and requested a report within a week. The Committee refused to prepare a report within such a short period stating that they desired more information, including the report from the management consultant firm.

The Senate Budget Committee then examined the matter and, according to a reliable informed source, began preparation of a report disfavoured to the purchase.

According to the same source, Comptroller Normi was informed of the preparation of the disfavoured report and a delegation from the Mathematics and Computer Science Departments, along with the Director of Computer Services, then approached the Committee.

At the same time Victor Cormier, a student member of the Senate Budget Committee, received

an anonymous telephone call informing him that unless the committee approved the purchase he would fail his year.

The Committee then decided to approve the purchase, subject to certain restrictions. The Committee's report was endorsed by Senate. March 17, in a special meeting called to discuss the issue.

These restrictions included the recommendation that the computer be kept for six years, and that during this time no additional computer equipment be acquired. These recommendations were discussed and rejected by the Board of Governors, who approved the purchase without any qualifications whatsoever.

According to the Public Relations Office, the new computer will improve the quality of the University's administrative services, increase the capacity for the number of jobs processed as well as handle research, and provide services to students and faculty that

could not be done on the present IBM 1130 computers. The present computer facilities are said to be inadequate for teaching courses beyond the first year level. A number of questions remain unanswered.

Why was the administration in such a hurry to get a report favourable to the purchase, from the Senate Academic Budget and Short Term Planning Committee, in January?

Why was the Senate Budget Committee and the Senate led to believe that the total cost of the computer and ancillary equipment would be \$316,000 less than the actual cost?

Who was responsible for the threat of failing his year made to Victor Cormier, and was similar pressure put on other members of the Committee?

When was the deal between Laurentian, Lakehead and IBM actually completed?

## Committee visits Waterloo centre

Four members of Laurentian's campus centre users committee travelled to Waterloo Ontario March 13 to visit the campus centre at the University of Waterloo. The group included Rick Marwood, Ken Dionne, Rick Bucko and Mike Bertrand. They were accompanied on the trip, which was financed by Physical Plant and Planning, by Robbie Robertson and Norm Dupuis, members of the married students residence user's committee and Bob Tekauc of Planning department.

For Robertson and Dupuis it was a chance to visit the new married students residence presently being constructed near the campus and to discuss with the planner their own plans for construction and administration.

The main purpose for the others was to examine the Waterloo campus centre and to gather information about the administrative aspects of the centre and its general acceptance as an integral part of the university community.

"Nonfunctional" was the word used by Rick Page to describe the campus centre building. Page a newly elected federation coun-

cil member, acted as host and resource person for the Laurentian visitors. Page said that the great hall, the large central lounge area and main congregating place of the centre, saw the most use by members of the university community, usually in the form of large and small "rap" sessions.

"Meeting rooms are used regularly for various organization meetings" commented Page "but the smaller lounge area receives only a minimal amount of use, mainly due to its hidden location, that is, tucked away in the corners of the building," he added.

In reaction to Page's comments, Rick Marwood stated that feelings about Laurentian's proposed campus centre were that "we want it to be a human building".

Also located in the building are a large lounge area which is used regularly as a pub, student government offices, a coffee shop, a commercial area and the student newspaper offices.

The Laurentian delegation noted that there was a great amount of waste space in the form of "single use" lobby areas and hallways. It was decided that these two aspects would receive close

scrutiny when preliminary and working drawings for the L. U. centre are presented for examination and approval by the user's committee.

Uniqueness - without isolation or alienation, and flexibility of the various areas planned for the centre are key words emphasized in the philosophy of Laurentian's Campus Centre.

"We want the campus centre to have a variety of inter-related and easily accessible areas, each flexible so that it may be used for many different purposes, yet each reflecting an individual theme or colour or mood to give the centre a personal human attractiveness," commented one user's committee member.

The campus centre user's committee for Laurentian has been working for the past two months revising a brief that had been prepared and completed in March of last year. This year had been the fourth that such a committee has existed. It seems that each successive year has brought with it new and different ideas and in the case of the of last year's brief, suggestions from the Department of University Affairs. As a result each year, the completed brief from the previous year was revised and in effect re-written.

This year's committee presented their completed brief to the architects at the committee meeting on March 10, 1970. The brief also has been submitted to the D.U.A. for their approval. It is hoped that preliminary drawings will soon be ready for the committee's examination and approval.

According to committee members, though, construction of the campus centre is not expected for another two years, a D.U.A. moratorium on all funds is presently halting new expansion on all Ontario campuses.



### Tuesday March 31

10:00 p.m. Family Mass  
in Thorneloe Chapel

### Wednesday April 1

Great Hall:  
Mass meeting at 2:30

### Wednesday April 1

Geology department's weekly films in CH4 at 12:30 p.m.  
Kokan Ship Tokyo  
Seasons  
Drilling at Lock Alive

### April 10-11

8:00 p.m. - Sudbury High Auditorium  
Northern Ontario Collegiate Drama Festival

## Huntington may get new library

Huntington College may soon have a new library. Tentative plans are now being discussed for constructing a permanent building in place of the temporary building now being used. The library will be known as the Tate Memorial Library in honour of Mrs. Joseph Walter Tate who has donated a generous sum of money for this purpose.

A three-man committee has been formed to discuss the plans for the proposed structure. The committee is comprised of two

members of the Board of Regents and the student Regent, David Merchant.

"One of the principal reasons underlying the board's choice of a library," said Merchant, "was its hope that Huntington's participation in the teaching role of Laurentian will be greatly increased."

"The Tate family had previously valuable contributions to Huntington College, and this donation is a further indication of their continuing interest in the College."

## Laurentian had tenth founding anniversary March 29

March 29 is the tenth anniversary of the founding of Laurentian University.

At two p.m., March 29, 1960, Laurentian University came into being at Queen's Park in Toronto, four private bills were given royal assent, and a group of Northern Ontario clergymen and educators were given the power to meet and discuss the terms of the formation of the university.

Laurentian was to be a federation of various colleges. The oldest of these was University of Sudbury. In 1913, Sacred Heart College was incorporated. It was first associated with the University of Ottawa, and later Laval University. In 1957, Sacred Heart College was renamed the University of Sudbury. At federation with Laurentian University, it became a bilingual college with degree granting privileges, teaching both Philosophy and Religious Studies.

Huntington College was named after Silas Huntington, one of the first Protestant missionaries in Northern Ontario. The bill of formation of the college was ratified in March 1960, and federation with Laurentian University came in September of that year.

Thorneloe College was formally chartered in 1961, and is sponsored by the Algoma Diocese of the Anglican Church. It was federated with Laurentian in 1963.

University College was formed as a nondenominational college operated under the direct authority of the Laurentian Senate and Board of Governors. It was conceived as a bilingual institution offering all courses but Religious Studies.

As the actual formation of educational facilities did not take place until the academic year 1960-61, the celebrations of the anniversary will not take place until next year.

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### Classified

WANTED TO RENT -- 4 bedroom house (or larger) for occupancy near the end of April. Call 675-1503, 674-2878, or 674-4639.

WANTED -- apartment for 3 students during summer months, from May to June. Please write: Mr. Rob Pritchard, #256 Donald Gordon House, Queen's University Kingston, Ontario.

Summer accommodation in Toronto from May 11 to September 11. Rooms as low as \$10.00 per week (meals \$10.00 extra). For information and applications write Campus Co-op, Room 111, 395 Huron St., Toronto 181, Ontario.

Telephone 964-1961.

### FROSH WEEK

To the Executive of all School and College Councils for the academic year 1970-71:

Please submit the name or names, addresses and phone numbers of those people who will be responsible for your Frosh week and other Social events. If the Board of Social Activities does not receive the names of these people, it will not allot space in the Frosh Week schedule for your college or school activities.

College and Pro schools will also be responsible for submitting their social calendar before the end of June if they are to be co-ordinated with other events both S.G.A. and other wise.

Any other persons interested in working on Frosh Week or acting as Frosh Leaders please leave their names with Simone in the S.G.A. office.

Thank you for your cooperation  
Robert Booth  
Gerald Majors



# SGA calls mass meeting and approves student directory

The Students General Association Council approved the holding of a general meeting of the S.G.A.L. U. on Wednesday, April 1 at 2:30 p.m. to inform the student body of the present situation at the university. The students will be addressed by members of the Senate, Senate Budget Committee, and other informed sources on campus. If attendance is representative of the student body a resolution may be passed at the meeting.

Also at the S.G.A. Council meeting, held on March 25, Council agreed to pay a reduced sum of \$100 for the printing of the student directory, by the University Press. The original payment was to have been \$617, however due to the fact that the University Press did not have the directory printed by the date agreed upon, Council refused to accept delivery. After discussions between the S.G.A. Executive and the University Business Officer, H. Lemire, it was agreed that the S.G.A. would pay \$100 for the directories. The S.G.A. agreed that part of the problem may have been the fault of the S.G.A. as the University Press was not supplied with proper pho-

to-ready copy by the S.G.A.

Council passed a motion agreeing to rent the small student lounge to local business firms for purposes Council considers beneficial to students. A minimum rental, plus a percentage of profit will be charged. These rates will be set by the Business Manager and Treasurer, and approved by Council. The motion was prompted by a request from A & M Records to use Laurentian facilities on October 7 & 8 1970, for a record and poster sale.

S.G.A. President, Victor Cormier, announced that, due to an agreement yet to be finalized with the Student Affairs Committee, a substantial amount of money will be made available by Laurentian University for cultural and educational activities of clubs on campus. The agreed activities will be financed equally by the S.G.A. and the administration.

Mr. Cormier also announced that all clubs should have their 1970-71 budgets submitted to the S.G.A. by April 25.

Council was informed that the Sudbury School Board had agreed to make the facilities of Macdonald-Cartier Secondary School, along with \$1,000, available to the

Summer Sudbury '70 programme. Presently plans for Summer Sudbury '70 are still up in the air. Council was also informed of a group sponsoring a 'drop-in centre' in downtown Sudbury. This group, which includes several Laurentian students, wishes moral and financial support from the S.G.A. and wishes to co-ordinate their programme with that of Summer Sudbury '70. It was agreed that copies of the Summer Sudbury '69 report be made available to this group. Further action by Council on Summer Sudbury '70 will be left to a later date, after the programme has developed further.

An application for meeting chairman was received from Maurice Proulx. Council decided, as they had not set a deadline for applications, to close applications for the position at the next meeting, to be held in May.

A motion was passed providing that the Constitution Reform Committee hold its first meeting before the end of May. The brief from the School and College Presidents was placed before the Committee as a working paper. This brief was accepted as a constitutional amendment at a general meeting last year, but was not put through the proper procedures to ratify it as a constitutional amendment.

A proposal that students bargain with faculty on student-faculty demands to the administration was presented to Council.

The next meeting of Council will be held in May. At this meeting the Treasurer and Business Manager will present their proposed 1970-71 budget to Council for approval.

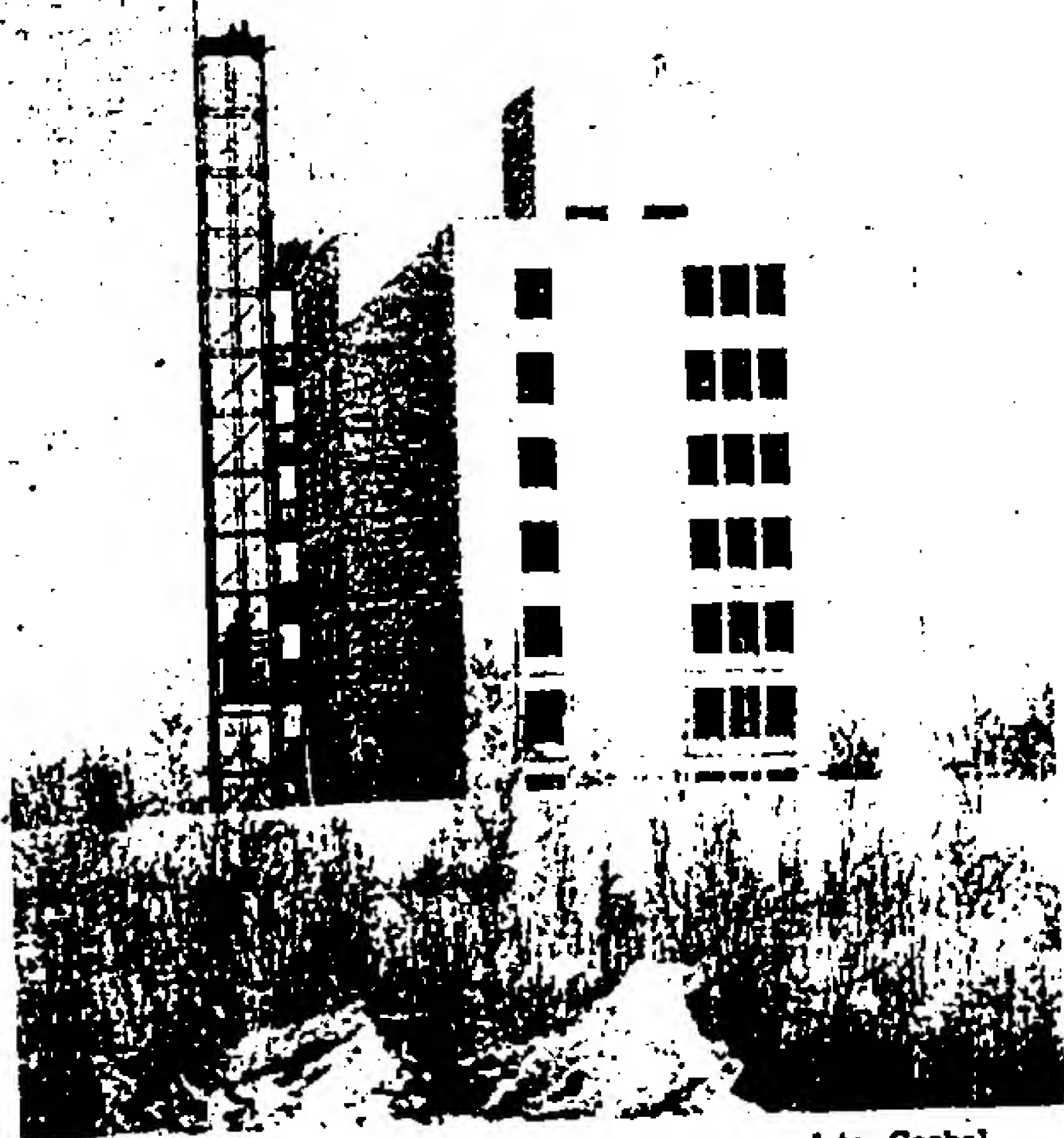


foto: Conbal

## U.C. Preview

Expected to be completed in May, 1970, the University College Residence will house 250 students in single and double rooms.

Each of ten floors will contain five single rooms and ten double with built in beds and study desks, broadloom carpeting, and drapes; a common room, laundry, maintenance room and washroom are also contained on the floor.

There are five bachelor don's suites covering each two floors making up a house and a senior don's suite on the main floor. Each junior don's suite is comp-

osed of a private bath, sitting room, kitchen, and study/bedroom and a private stairwell. The main floor of the building contains two lounges, a servery, two activity rooms, a main lobby and reception area.

The basement, or lower floor, also contains two activity rooms, besides a main lounge, a staff lounge and a staff bath.

All floors of the new residence will be serviced by an elevator and two stairwells.

Designed for beauty, efficiency, and comfort, the total contract cost for University College Residence is estimated at \$1,480,000.

## Expert speaks on retardation

Dr. Koyler, Director of the Cedar Springs Hospital School for retarded Children spoke informally to students on "Aspects of Mental Retardation" Friday March 20th.

Dr. Koyler commenced his lecture by stating that 3-6% of children born are mentally retarded. He then went on to say that prevention was the key to defeating mental retardation.

Hereditary causes of mental retardation are very rare, he said, and that major causes are founded in the disruption of genes and chromosomes. He noted that "sticking chromosomes" (chromosomes which don't separate) are responsible for almost 15% of all mental retardation cases. Excess X-Rays can cause chromosomes to stick, as well as certain drugs such as LSD. Certain diseases such as infectious hepatitis are responsible for producing mongoloid children. The case the virus destroys the DNA material, which is essential in

passing on certain characteristic traits.

German measles strikes during the embryo stage and attacks the embryo head. Children born under these circumstances might have no eyes or ears and might also have a severely damaged brain.

Chemicals also can damage the genetic code and cause handicapped children. Caffeine and nicotine both effect the unborn child. A smoking mother, for example, will have a child who is hooked on nicotine. It also causes, in some cases, premature birth.

Dr. Koyler stated that parental love is very important in the development of intelligence. A mentally retarded child should receive much attention and love, since this is as important in his development as is medical aid.

He closed the lecture by saying that we should be appreciative, since we were born healthy and normal children.

## Noted surgeon visits Sudbury to promote heart research at Laurentian

Doctor W.G. Bigelow, Associate Professor of Surgery at the University of Toronto, and Head of the Division of Cardiovascular Surgery at the Toronto General Hospital, was a visitor to Sudbury on Wednesday, March 25, and Thursday, March 26. Doctor Bigelow visited Sudbury under the auspices of the Sudbury Cardiac Research Institute.

Doctor Bigelow was the guest speaker at a dinner which was open to the public, and which was held at the Caruso Club on the evening of Wednesday March 25. He dealt with the need for and the importance in Sudbury of the continuation of a cardiac research laboratory attached to the Sudbury Cardiac Surgical Team. At the present time all research in this field is conducted in the laboratories of the Sudbury Cardiac Research Institute which are located in the Department of Biology at Laurentian University.

A surgeon of world renown, Doctor Bigelow is probably most famous for his work on hypothermia. This was a method in which the patient's body was cooled to low temperatures at which he could survive for several minutes without his heart beating. This made heart operations possible before the days of the heart-lung machine.

Doctor Bigelow has also gained considerable reputation in the field of transplantation of human heart valves from cadavers to patients with heart disease. He was also instrumental in designing the

prototype of the early heart pacemaker. Most recently, he has played a notable role in Canadian surgery in establishing the value of operations for coronary artery disease to bring new blood supply to the heart, by using procedures similar to those devised by Dr. Vineberg in Montreal.

It is hoped that Dr. Bigelow's visit to Sudbury will stimulate

interest in cardiac research in the area, and will promote public support of the work done by the Sudbury Cardiac Research Institute in its laboratories at Laurentian University. The University is itself very actively engaged in basic research and in the training of the Heart Team which does its clinical work at Sudbury Memorial Hospital.

## Appointment of new student officials decided by council

At a meeting of the S.G.A. Council held on March 18, Brad Weaver was appointed treasurer.

Bob Booth and Gerry Majors were named co-chairmen for the Social Committee. Myron Huchanuk was appointed chairman of the Communications and Publications Committee. Other appointments included Peter Tye and Glenn White, Campus Shop co-chairmen. Raymond Lalonde, editor of Laurentians; and Lillane Vincent S.G.A. translator. The deadline for applications for the positions of co-chairman of meetings and the Comité Culturel was extended indefinitely.

French Vice president Pierre Lebel, informed Council that the publication of Le Lambda would be considered an accredited course (French 31) next year.

Council endorsed the brief prepared by the Campus Centre User's Committee to be presented to the Department of University

Affairs.

The Student's Council of the School of Physical Education informed Council that they had elected a representative to the S.G.A. Council. It was requested that the representative be allowed to sit on Council. It was pointed out that the election of the S.G.A. representatives must be held by the S.G.A. A motion to open bi-elections for council, proposed by Roman Wolosuk, failed, due to lack of seconder.

Council also approved payment of the cost of dinner at the Mandarin Hotel for the guest at the Canada Branch Plant symposium. The sum of \$160. was allotted to La Troupe Universitaire for a trip to Toronto.

Council received applications for the Constitutional Reform Committee and announced that membership in the committee would remain open.

## U of G presentation

### Spanish play well received

by Marilyn St. Amand

Friday March 20, the third floor amphitheatre was the scene of a most entertaining and challenging production of La Barca Sin Pescador, a Spanish play presented by the University of Guelph Spanish theatre group. This play was chosen from "El Corral de Don Fernando" by Alejandro Casona.

This is the tale of a tough, unscrupulous financier, Ricardo Jordan, on the verge of bankruptcy who, to save himself signs a contract with the devil; the agreement being that, if Ricardo kills the death of a fisherman in another country, all of his wealth would be returned.

As might be guessed, Ricardo's conscience gets him and he travels to the scene of the crime where he falls in love with the widow of the fisherman.

But once again the devil has been fooled, as Ricardo kills the evil man within himself, now conquered and transformed by his love for the widow.

The story followed the typical fairy tale format, but the actors must be highly praised for their improvisation and their mastery of the Spanish language.

Possibly one reason why the play was such a success was the fact that the star of the show, Hector Pena, is a native of Guatemala and therefore had no difficulty in concentrating on his accent or pronunciation. His flawless acting completely captivated the audience but that was partly due to his exceptionally good looks, since a good part of the audience are studying Spanish for the first time this year. Need more be said?

Thank-you U. of G.



## Debating society awards trophy

The Public Speaking and Debating Society recently wound up the year's activities with the presentation of the M.A.K. Menon trophy.

Receiving the trophy was the fourth year Political Science student Patrick Thomas, who impressed the judges with his impromptu delivery of a discourse on the Role of the U.N. as a peace-keeping organization.

Running close to Patrick Thomas was second year Honours Geography student Patricia Ristimaki, who placed second in the competition, which was held last week. Patricia impressed the judges with her eloquent exposé of the European Common Market.

According to later comments by

the judges, speeches were generally of good standard and there is indication that the society can bring laurels to the University if participation is stepped up.

In an interview with officers of the Society the view was expressed that next year would bring a vibrant organization which would continue to equip students with the art of addressing audiences with confidence and dynamism. Speakers were judged on their performance at the competition and their participation during the year. Last week's competitions were judged by faculty advisor to the society Dr. M.A.K. Menon and High School Teacher, Mr. Lawrence Romanko.

## Arts centre exhibits batiks

The Museum and Arts Centre is pleased to announce an exhibition of Canadian BATIKS which consists of 26 works by 15 artists. This show was organized by the Art Gallery of Ontario in cooperation with Helen Gregor, A.R.C.A. Head of Textiles, Ontario College of Art, Toronto. It will be held in the arts centre on John St. at Nelson, from April 1, to April 19.

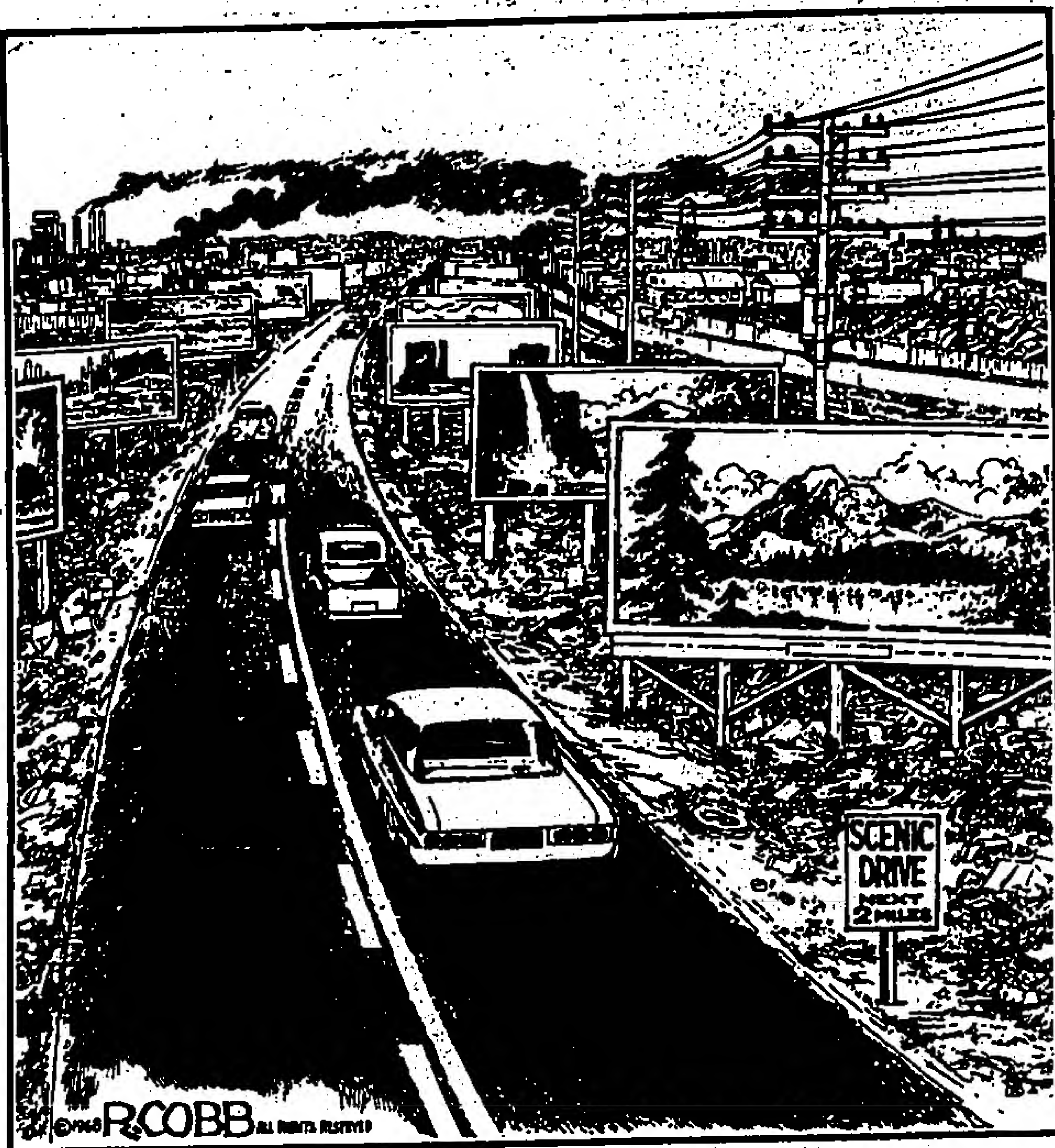
BATIK is one of several ancient "resist" art forms on textile which originated in Indonesia and travelled to other neighbouring countries. History indicates that by the eighth century A.D. the medium was known in Japan.

This old decorative procedure involves a special method of

applying a "resist" medium such as wax, rice paste, or clay on cloth before the fabric is dyed with colours forming pre-determined or random designs. To achieve the desired result, artists designed many usual tools. Too, during succeeding centuries derivative techniques have been developed.

In the past century, BATIK has had one revival during the Art Nouveau period, and in recent years, it has enjoyed a world wide renewal of interest. BATIKS are now being used frequently as a decorative art form in architectural space.

Examples of fascinating variations on the ancient art form are contained in this exhibition of BATIKS created by Canadian Artists from coast to coast.



## Rochdale claims grass and sells diplomas to raise funds

TORONTO (CUP)--Rochdale College, Canada's oft-publicized high-rise free school, laid claim Friday the 13th to their "rightful title" on all marijuana pushed in Canada for the week beginning April Fool's day.

Those who don't sell dope can buy themselves a degree-cheap.

Rochdale national co-ordinator Ian Argue announced the title and degree sale from the institutions' 'war room' Friday, as 14 members of the college prepared for a 9-day, nation-wide campaign

in conjunction with "national share the wealth with Rochdale week", April 1 to 7.

The move, Argue said, is an attempt to arouse national interest in the beleaguered institution during its current crisis: overdue debts with the government-owned Central Mortgage and Housing corporation.

CMHC reportedly is considering turning over control of the 19-

storey concrete college and residence building to Campus Co-

operative Residences Incorporated. The move follows recent notice that Rochdale is \$100,000 in arrears on payments towards a remaining \$4.5 million CHMC mortgage.

The campaign, according to a Rochdale press release, is to "raise funds to support Rochdale's revolutionary educational programmes, which are currently "totally unsubsidized."

The average subsidy for Canadian post-secondary students is 91 per cent, Argue said, except

at Rochdale where the subsidy is less than one per cent.

The 14-member national tour team will be selling memberships in the college. They will also sell degrees to anyone who wants one.

According to the press release: "The B.A. granting course is \$25. Course length is 25 hours, and the degree will be awarded on the answering of a skill-testing question."

Fifty dollars and a question of the student's own choice buys an M.A. degree. PhD's are to go for \$100-no questions asked.

The prices are reversed for non-degrees. A non PhD can be purchased for \$25 with the only requirement "that you say something."

Fifty dollars and saying "something logical" buys a non M. A. A non-B.A. costs \$100, with the candidate required to say something useful."

## Low marks contested in Political Science

In mid-January, 61 students sat down to write their final exam in a first term half-course. The course was Political Science 23 - a compulsory course for those who wished to hold a concentration in Political Science. Twenty-two of those 61 students (or 36% of the class) failed the exam; 59% failed to get a higher mark than 59 (a "D"), and a full 67% missed the 60% required for a subject of concentration. Furthermore, this particular course has been dropped from the Political Science curriculum, to be replaced by a full course (Political Science 23); thereby raising another problem. Students who were to graduate this spring with a pass degree in Political Science would be short one compulsory half-course in that field. This course, furthermore, would not be offered during the summer of 1970. Therefore, a student in need of only one half-course would have to return next fall for the entire year and take the new full course. Finally, many teachers who took the course, and who would subsequently receive a raise in pay on passing the course, stood to lose a fair amount of potential income.

Many students approached me in my capacity as President of the Political Science Association and asked me to do something. On Thursday, March 19th, I approached John Clarke (the Registrar) on the subject. He advised me that the matter had been previously raised in Senate, but had been deferred - largely because at that time only 4 appeals regarding the situation had been received. He further advised me to get as many appeals as possible into the Registrar's office before noon, Monday, March 23, as the APP committee would be meeting that afternoon. Following this I posted at numerous places throughout the university statistics referring to the course and a note urging students to appeal their marks. By Monday morning at 11 o'clock, in excess of 20 appeals were received in the Registrar's office.

In one of their longest meetings ever, the APP that afternoon reviewed the situation. Dr. J. Fraser represented the Department of Political Science at the APP meeting. During the meeting, the APP, not wanting to interfere with what it considered departmental issues, insisted it was a problem that should be

solved by the department; whereas the department, basing its argument on "academic freedom" (i.e. the concept that one professor should not interfere with another professor's method of setting or grading a course), equally insisted that it was a problem that had to be solved by a higher body, viz, the APP. The outcome of the meeting was that a letter was sent to Dr. Havel with two recommendations: (1) That the final mark be re-weighted (i.e. by a curve or more emphasis on term); or (2) That Dr. Havel submit his papers to the department to be re-marked.

Unfortunately, on Tuesday, the Registrar's Office released the marks that it had received from Dr. Havel and entered them on the transcripts, thereby making them official and unalterable.

Faced with this dilemma, the executive of the P.S.A.L.U. approached the faculty of the department on Thursday, March 26th. After much deliberation and pressure from us, the department agreed to send a letter to the APP, pledging full co-operation for any measures the APP might decide upon, and recommending: (1) that any student who wished be allow-

ed to write a special supplemental and that the higher mark of the two (the final exam or the "supp") be the official mark for the course; (2) that the \$15.00 fee for a supplemental examination be waived; (3) and that the supplemental be given on April 30, 1970. The department also agreed although verbally, to accept the responsibility of setting and grading a special supplemental based on Dawson and Fox (the 2 textbooks for the course) on one of the two conditions; either (a) that they do so with Dr. Havel's permission; or (b) that the APP direct them to do so.

As previously mentioned, this last statement was by verbal agreement only, and the department would not include it in their letter to the APP, preferring instead to promise "full co-operation". Therefore, I will be sending a letter to the APP on behalf of the P.S.A.L.U. urging that it instruct the department to set and grade a special supplemental, thereby fulfilling one of the two conditions insisted upon by the department.

Frank Townson  
President  
Political Science Association



## PANORAMA

Conference to be held in May

# Prairies consider union

By 1975 Canada could conceivably have only five provinces, if the people of the three Prairie provinces and four Maritime provinces decide by the end of this year to unite within Confederation.

This speed would require general agreement from the people and co-operation from the other provinces, adds Fred Drummie, executive director of the Maritime Union Study, but it is easily within the realm of possibility. (The MUS involves only New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, but the door has been left open for Newfoundland to join in if it wants to.)

Mr. Drummie will be a guest speaker at the One Prairie Province Enquiry conference to be held in Lethbridge, Alta., May 10 to 13, co-sponsored by the University of Lethbridge and the Lethbridge Herald.

"The real question is what the constitutional ramifications would be for this type of union," Mr. Drummie said.

I'm still waiting for some con-

stitutional opinions on the legalities involved with union--the rights of federal government and the other provinces--but my own feeling is that it would call for an extensive revision of the BNA Act."

Amendments to the British America Act--Canada's constitution--would require acceptance from all parties to the constitutional agreement: all provincial governments and the federal government.

And a further complication: BNA Act amendments are the only matter Canada must still take to the British Parliament. The federal and provincial governments have never been able to agree to an amendment formula that would do away with this requirement, written into the BNA Act itself.

"To put union in perspective," Mr. Drummie said, "think of what would happen on the Prairie provinces if for some reason or other Ontario and Quebec wanted to merge.

That would change the basic nature of the country most drastically, and the other provinces would react immediately.

"I think the same principle would apply to Maritime union or Prairie union, or to any kind of union. But where the extremities of the country might move very quickly to comment on Quebec-Ontario union, Quebec and Ontario might respond positively to Maritime or Prairie union."

He said the OnePPE conference was the best way to raise the question of union, since there are no experts who can give a simple answer to whether it would be workable and worthwhile.

"It's a subject which requires broad questioning and a lot of public discussion, public information and public participation. A conference is really the only way to start it."

"No one is saying that Prairie or Maritime union should be done, nor that it shouldn't be done--nobody knows yet."

Most of the pressures for Prairie union are the same as those for Maritime union except that some of the obvious physical and historical differences could require answers to different questions.

## Students protest whitewash

KINGSTON (CUP)--Approximately 50 students, chanting "power to the people", broke up a special meeting of the Queen's University senate Wednesday (March 11). The disruption forced the body to postpone retaliation against doctoral student Charles Edwards and two others who last December charged a chemical engineering professor with political blackmail.

Wednesday's senate meeting was a continuation of a senate meeting held February 25, where the senate accepted the report of a special committee that investigated charges made by Edwards and the two other students: Tom Good and Glen Macdonell.

The investigation committee found chemical engineering professor Henry Becker "utterly innocent" of charges that he attempted to force Edwards out of his doctoral program because of Edwards' left-wing political activities.

At the February 25 meeting, the senate forcibly ejected Terry O'Hara, Edwards' representative on the investigation committee, after he demanded that Edwards be present during the presentation of the committee report.

Edwards and other members of the left-wing Free Socialist Movement, which conducted his defence, have since denounced the report as a "whitewash" of the incident.

## Commercial press distorts facts

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The general conclusion of a study of accuracy in newspaper reporting made by the University of Wisconsin, is that one-half or more of all local newspaper stories contain an error of some sort, according to a report in Editor & Publisher, the weekly trade magazine.

The errors contained in such stories are classified as either "serious subjective" errors misspellings and wrong addresses.

The serious errors are actually the fabric of the claim that is often made, especially by the student press, that the commercial media are in fact not as "objective" as they claim to be, that in fact the commercial media serve the interest of those in power by creating a false consciousness about the world, and about what ordinary people can do to change it.

That false consciousness is achieved, at least in part, by what Editor & Publisher calls "errors" -- omission of significant facts, inaccurate headlines, overemphasis or underemphasis. According to the study, such gross inaccuracies appear in one out of every four local news stories.

## Students protest firings

PRINCE GEORGE B.C. (CUP)--Only six months after its opening the College of New Caledonia, one of British Columbia's new community colleges, is already in the middle of its first crisis over the firing of outspoken professors.

Charles Boylan and David Drake, fired along with Nigel Kent-Barber and registrar Abraham Enns, were given no reasons for their dismissals in February. All were on one-year contracts, and CNC has no tenure.

Students at the college, are circulating petitions demanding an explanation for the dismissals.

Administration president Wolfgang Franke, wholly in charge of hiring and firing at the College, told students he didn't "think first year students can judge the professor after knowing them only four months", and refused to give reasons for his actions.

But English lecturer Boylan, a former Communist Party member and student activist at the University of British Columbia, charges that this firing is "overt political discrimination."

## Glendon gets student council

TORONTO (CUP)--If the best government is the least government, then students at Toronto's Glendon College gave up the ideal political system Friday electing the first student council the campus has seen since October, 1969.

The new council, led by acclaimed president David Phillips, will work through the summer to draft a new constitution for the student union at Glendon, and will resign in October, 1970 to allow new elections.

Glendon's entire student council, the two senior editors of the student newspaper, the Pro Tem, and the council's chief returning officer resigned en masse on October 15, 1969, after students defeated a referendum calling for a \$10 increase in student fees.

The resignations left the college in a constitutional bind, since a new student council could not be elected without a chief returning officer, and a new CRO could not be appointed without a student council.

Students finally broke the circle in February, passing a referendum sponsored by Phillips which asked the former CRO to begin student council elections under the terms of the old council constitution.

## SGWU defendants fined, will be deported

MONTREAL (CUP)-- Eight black students, found guilty on one of five charges of conspiracy in connection with the Sir George Williams affair, received stiff fines or the alternative of prison sentences, March 13, with a promise from presiding judge Kenneth MacKay that he would recommend their deportation.

The students will not have to worry about providing the money for the fines themselves: the government of Trinidad and Tobago, under severe pressure from the poor at home, immediately promised to deliver the funds, totalling \$33,500.

The eight defendants, all found guilty March 12 by an all-white jury of conspiracy to interfere with the lawful use of the Sir George computer, may still appeal their verdict.

Found guilty on the one conspiracy charge were Jose Amoroso, Ian and Valerie Belgrave, Glenda Edwards, Hugo Ford, Edmund Michael, Robert Ranjitsingh and Kelvin Robinson.

Robinson was also found guilty on a charge of conspiracy to interfere with the lawful use of a faculty lounge.

Following the Thursday verdict, defence lawyer Robert Lemieux announced the appeal, declaring the jury's decision set the legal precedent of punishing students for taking part in a sit-in.

Two other defendants in the trial -- Robert and Kenneth Williams -- were acquitted on all five conspiracy charges: conspiracy to set fire to the Sir George computer room to interfere with the lawful use of a faculty lounge, to destroy cafeteria furniture, to destroy university computers, and to interfere with use of the computers.

The two Williams were ordered released from custody immediately following the trial, but all 10 defendants who face seven more charges in connection with the Sir George affair, will have to return to court May 4 to have a trial date set for completion of their prosecution.

The charges are a conspiracy count pertaining to endangering life, the substantive offences which go with the charge, and the substantive offences relating to the other five conspiracy charges.

In sentencing the defendants, judge MacKay said he preferred

to impose fines rather than jail terms because "It has already cost the Canadian taxpayer enough."

MacKay cleared the courtroom of spectators before announcing the fines after a coughing bout broke out following remarks by the judge that the defendants received "an extremely fair trial."

In addition to paying the fines, the Trinidadian government announced that all of the students would be allowed to take up studies at the University of the West Indies upon their return to the Caribbean islands.

The government's offer undoubtedly came as a response to massive demonstrations on the islands originally sparked by the Sir George trial, which spread to include the entire issue of foreign (predominately Canadian) domination of their economy.

TRINIDAD--Geddes Granger, leader of the militant National Joint Action Committee here has demanded that the Canadian govern-

ment return \$33,500 in fines dishied out to black students in connection with the Sir George Williams conspiracy trial.

Granger, heavily involved in black power demonstrations at Trinidad, which were sparked by the trial, said Sunday that the imposition of fines instead of jail sentences was a political manoeuvre by Canada, designed to quell unrest on the Caribbean island.

He added that the government of Trinidad's prime minister, Eric Williams, did not have either the "normal authority" to pay the fines for the students, or the right to give away money needed for the island's poor.

But the government's move--if it was a ploy--appeared to have worked over the weekend, as a number of minor demonstrations but no major incidents took place.

Granger said his movement, which has put as many as 10,000 people into the streets in past weeks, was "very angry" at the action taken by the Canadian court.

## Sheepskins boom in bear market

TORONTO (CUP)--The only bright spot on the past week's still-slumping market at stock exchanges here and at New York, has been Rochdale College, fledgling Toronto educational firm.

Tuesday the Toronto stock market declined moderately in light trading for its third consecutive downward plunge in the past month.

But Rochdale, previously considered by industry observers to be an "anti-establishment firm" surprised everyone last week with a daring and imaginative campaign that caught other education marketers flat-footed.

In a slow season, with more than 300,000 college and university students just beginning to study for year-end exams at Canadian institutions, Rochdale offered \$100 no-questions-asked doctoral degrees as part of a package campaign to put their college on the map.

With National Rochdale Week more than a fortnight away, Rochdale executive secretary R. (Bob) Nasmith said Wednesday, "the response has been phenomenal."

Within six hours of announcing the campaign, Nasmith said, the switchboard was overloaded. "We

took more than \$3000 in orders the first day," he said.

"Just the other day," he said, "we got a letter from a management consultant firm, saying they would buy 14 M.A.'s for their staff if the scrolls looked good."

"All kinds of people are phoning us to ask whether our degrees will help them get a better job," Jeff Coutts, another member of the college's national sales team, said.

Nasmith--also publisher of a number of newspapers and bulletins at the college--pointed out that the degree-sale should not be seen as the whole campaign.

"It isn't just our troubles with the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation," Rochdale national co-ordinator Ian Argue said Wednesday. The college is more than \$100,000 in arrears on a \$4.5 million mortgage from CMHC. There was little comment at the stock market on the Rochdale "cheapie" degrees and their possible effect on the current recessionary market.

Observers said the current slump appeared to be caused by a lack of leadership from Wall Street, and an adverse reaction to the Canadian government's recent budget speech.



# Student demands formulated for faculty support

At this moment, the faculty of Laurentian University is engaged in a power struggle with the Laurentian Board of Governors. To succeed, the faculty must enlist massive student support.

When a faculty member propositions a student, the student's first reaction is probably positive. After all haven't the faculty been surprisingly accessible lately, just as they were last October; again students are being approached, promises of cooperation being made, and much sentiment expended: once again a rosy glow pervades.

Now, the student who isn't too dazzled by these heart felt expressions of concern had better ask himself why his favour is being carried; clearly the faculty requires strong student backing support, FOR THE MOMENT

The student should then ask himself why he has given his support. Perhaps because of the nice smile or that earnest, sincere manner which while intangible speaks volumes in terms of faculty interest in student affairs. Your friendly neighbourhood faculty member is after all an honourable man (so are they all, all honourable men)

But here the student may pause; faculty charm has been directed on students in the past and like that charm, the result, have been, well intangible. Nothing you can put your finger on, but still if one was searching for a word to describe the continuing benefits of faculty goodwill, the word intangible would spring to mind.

This time things will be different.

to guide the faculty in its assistance of students, to direct this amorphous mass of compassion and fellow-feeling, concerned students have proposed a number of reforms; If these reforms are guaranteed faculty support, faculty may rest assured, that in return it will receive student support:

- Student-Faculty parity at all levels
- a) If faculty gains representation on BOG, equal number of students.
- b) Student-Faculty parity on Senate.
- c) Student-Faculty parity at departmental and school level.
- d) Student-Faculty parity on all committees.

Student ratification of new president, if any. Before this several question periods.

Reassessment of all academic regu-

lations by a body entailing Student-Faculty parity, including at least the following:

- a) the arbitrary assignment of 50% for the final exam.
- b) the totally irrational marking system (25% for A's; 5 % for C's).
- c) all arbitrary deadlines for changing or dropping courses.

Systematic re-evaluation of basic student services, including food services, transportation, bookstore, library, and housing and health services.

Autonomy and student control of each residential unit by the people who live in each unit.

\* This further entails setting up machinery for course unions in each department and school.

Geoff Lloyd

## stimulus.....and response.....

### Bus service is a disgrace to the city

If you have ever travelled on the bus to or from Laurentian University then it is very likely that you will agree that it is a disgrace to the city of Sudbury. I have always felt that I should make it known how disgusting the bus service is, but then I felt maybe it would improve sometime soon. Well, like scores of other students I waited, but the service deteriorated instead. And its high time something be said publicly:

How a bus service of this sort is allowed to continue is completely beyond me. I have travelled on the bus and have been completely lifted off my seat because of what might be an almost complete absence of shocks -- on the bus

Travelling on the bus recently I was almost deafened by almost every conceivable noise that a contraption of that sort could make. It seems that the exhaust was broken, which only added to the excruciating ordeal that I was undergoing - and paying 25 cents for it to boot.

Pollution, you say? This bus took the cake. Smoke was actually being emitted right before my eyes. But how long could one hold his breath? The vibrations and the actual shaking of the pile of junk was driving me up the wall. The situation is unbearable.

But who is to blame? I don't know. I cannot say that Laurentian Transit should not have the bus concession in Sudbury, because I don't know enough about them. I do know that I have been badly shaken up on rides in other parts of the city.

All I can say is that somebody must do something quickly, and not let the bus service get away with murder. Students who are being made to suf-

fer should lodge complaints to the city council if they want the service improved. The address to direct complaints is c/o Pat Murphy, Box 1000, City Hall.

I do not think it is so difficult for better buses to be used to and from the University. It is just that Laurentian Transit has been getting away with it for so long that they will continue

until someone does something.

And what about the 25 cents fare? After all we are students. Bus Services on other campuses allow students to pay less, why not here in Sudbury? Students could certainly be allowed to pay 15 or 20 cents on presentation of their identification cards. Or, maybe students could be allowed the convenience of season tickets.

To pay 25 cents for such a nerve-racking torture is heartless and cruel.

I do hope that at least by next year we see some improvement in the bus service, and the students be treated as human beings for a change.

"THE WALRUS"

If you want to do something about the bus situation, do not bother writing to the city council -- they can do nothing. In fact, at the first meeting of the City Traffic Committee this year, a letter of complaint was on the agenda and simply recommended that the letter be forwarded to the Ontario Municipal Board which is holding a hearing on the bus situation in Sudbury on April 17.

So if you have a complaint write to the OMB and be at the hearing next Tuesday, 10:00a.m. in the Public Library Auditorium.  
chris johnson

### Faculty contact with news media

Whilst making the arrangements for the weekly university radio broadcasts on CKSO FM it has become increasingly evident to me that, whatever the reason may be, contact between the faculty of the university and the local news media is vanishingly tenuous. In particular the local radio stations have complained of a lack of information regarding the activities of departments and the special interests of their faculty. This deficiency led to cutting and unjustified criticism of the university in a radio programme on Wednesday Feb. 25th. Willingness to 'talk through one's hat' may not be an obligation but it contributes greatly to interest in the university and cannot help but magnify the slim understanding of what is going on here.

I have therefore taken it upon myself to supply CKSO, CHNO and the Sudbury Star with a list of the interests and names of faculty who are willing to comment on events of local concern within their field - always of course, with the right to refuse. Those who have taken part in the radio programme 'Communicate' will be automatically included unless they inform

me otherwise I shall be press-ganging likely candidates, and anyone who feels a twinge of interest should, please, pick up his or her phone and dial 405.

David Pearson,  
(Dept. of Geology).

This note is being translated and the names of francophones will be forwarded to CFBR.

### SGA called unrepresentative

This is to inform the student body of an occurrence at the S.G.A. meeting of March 18, 1970, which left many of the students present wondering whether the S.G.A. is and wants to be truly representative of the student body. The School of Physical Education had held an election of their own in which they elected S.G.A. reps. They asked for the recognition of these reps. This request was refused as their representatives were not elected in accordance with the S.G.A. constitution. Since it was obvious that there are students interested in being S.G.A. reps, Roman

Woloszczuk presented a motion calling for a bi-election. This motion never came to a vote because no one would even second the motion. It seems the council is not interested in sharing their power. Are only nine people truly representative of the student body? With their refusal to call a bi-election this group of nine will be making all decisions until September or longer. (If they never deem it necessary to call a bi-election)  
Robert Booth Brenda Nupponen  
Gerald Majoris Roman Woloszczuk  
Myron Huchaniuk

### Voluntary union idea assailed

Dear Brother Scotty:

As a trade unionist and a student unionist, I wish to reply to a letter that appeared in last week's issue of Lambda, written by Bud Gallagher, concerning the compulsory payment of Students General Association fees.

The basis of the trade union movement is the "compulsory dues check-off", and anyone who questions this is being irresponsible.

The university student must realize that if he wishes a strong voice in the affairs of his university he must have power. This power requires a strong student union, not a voluntary association.

The argument used by Mr. Gallagher's letter, against the imposition of compulsory student fees, is the same argument used by anti-union companies in their attempts at establishing the open-

shop. The sweatshop requires a closed union shop to protect the workers from the wrath of management. Where union membership is voluntary management may put pressure on the worker not to join. Where the union is guaranteed financial support it is guaranteed power and strength to protect the workers rights.

The same situation can occur at the university. Indeed the aim of university administrations that attempt to establish voluntary student fees is to cause disunity in the student body.

The basis of a strong trade union is the "closed shop" and the "compulsory dues check-off".

This is the basis of a strong student union. It is absolutely necessary if the students want a voice in the affairs of their university.

Brother Richard W. Woodley

lambda

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO.  
MEMBER OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# BRAIN DRAIN

by Wiggles

## What is your opinion of this year's Lambda?

J-C Lamothe--Math 3:

"It's much better this year than last year. Some of the articles on the sports were biased. Even though it's a student paper, it would be good to have more faculty submit articles. Some of them have a lot to say. Congratulations Scotty, for the job you've done."

Raymond Labreque--Arts 2:

"Du bon travail manqué d'après des étudiants en général, seulement un petit groupe dévoué."

Norman Dorff--Geo. 4:

"I think you need a broader opinion from all facets of the university community. I find in reading Lambda that a lot of articles don't pertain to our own university."

John White--Arts I:

"They don't get their facts too straight. The sports are terrible. Last week was a good example--they had Mullins fired."



photos: Connel

Anne Falcioni--Soc. Work 2:

"Too much emphasis on the political aspects-not enough cultural."

Jim Whitehead--Arts 2:

"The sports section was always about two weeks behind. You never knew what was coming up. You knew what already happened. Wench of the Week --you shouldn't have taken it out."

Anita Brunet--Arts I:

"They had some good articles, but a lot that were out of date. The coverage they gave us for the Troupe Universitaire was very good. It's a shame that ie Lambda isn't continuing."

Scotty Merrifield--Philosophy 2:

"I had hoped that we might do a lot better, but I guess I'm fairly satisfied that we have made a good start at building a newspaper. We need to have more feature articles on Laurentian topics, more emphasis on the arts and more faculty participation. I think that the paper has to maintain an active political stance and that we have to inspire more contributions from all segments of the university community."

## .....more response

### Bookstore replies

With reference to Mr. F. S. Taggart's letter in Lambda concerning the selling of complementary copies in the University Bookstore.

Mr. Taggart is to be commended for his sleuth-like casing of the Bookstore operations and for his noble effort to ensure that no intoward profiteering exploits our poverty stricken (??) student body. However, the explanation, though a little complicated, might easily have been sought before charges broadcast. The confusion arose simply through my efforts to help a professor supply his students' needs. Prof. Barnett require desk copies of "Sociology, - a Profile Of Canada" for his laboratory instructors. When these were not forthcoming from the printer, I lent him eight copies for this purpose.

These were not returned when complimentary copies arrived from the dealer. Unfortunately the instructors wrote in the borrowed copies and these were simply replaced with the complementary copies. The decals proclaiming this could not be removed without damage to the cover.

I would also like to take this opportunity to remind students that the Bookstore is owned and operated by the University under policies established by the Board of Governors. It exists to perform a service for all students, Faculty and Staff, its chief purpose being to provide texts and to maintain a constant

source of reference material recommended from time to time by the Faculty. Such a service is unprofitable to the University. To offset this loss and to provide an additional service, the Store sells stationery supplies and sundries at regular price. If there should be any further complaint or beef, my Staff and I are always available to hear them and discuss them with you.

R. Morin, bookstore manager.

### Self-interest

A Realistic Philosophical Justification of One of Life's Concepts - Unselfish Service - by Vern Mungalsingh

If we look at the world today through the tinted "uncoloured glasses of reality", we find the term "unselfish service" very unrealistic. We live in a world where everyone seems to be out for himself, seeking personal advantages and following the "me first" political slogan.

Of course most of us realize that the concept dwells mainly in the idealistic world of the intangible. Therefore the question essentially becomes one of how to synthesize the idealistic world with the realistic. How can the concept of unselfish service be brought into the realm of reality?

We want to be realistic, so we ask, "what do we receive for unselfish service?"

In order to clarify where our return lies and what we can expect, we could listen to the carpenter of Galilee. He said more than nineteen hundred years

ago that we should reap that which we sow. This truth, simply stated, not only includes the world of the physical, but embraces the world of the spiritual as well.

In the seventeenth century Sir Isaac Newton, British philosopher and mathematician, stated the same truth, only in a more scientific language. When promulgating his law of Cause and Effect that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. For purpose

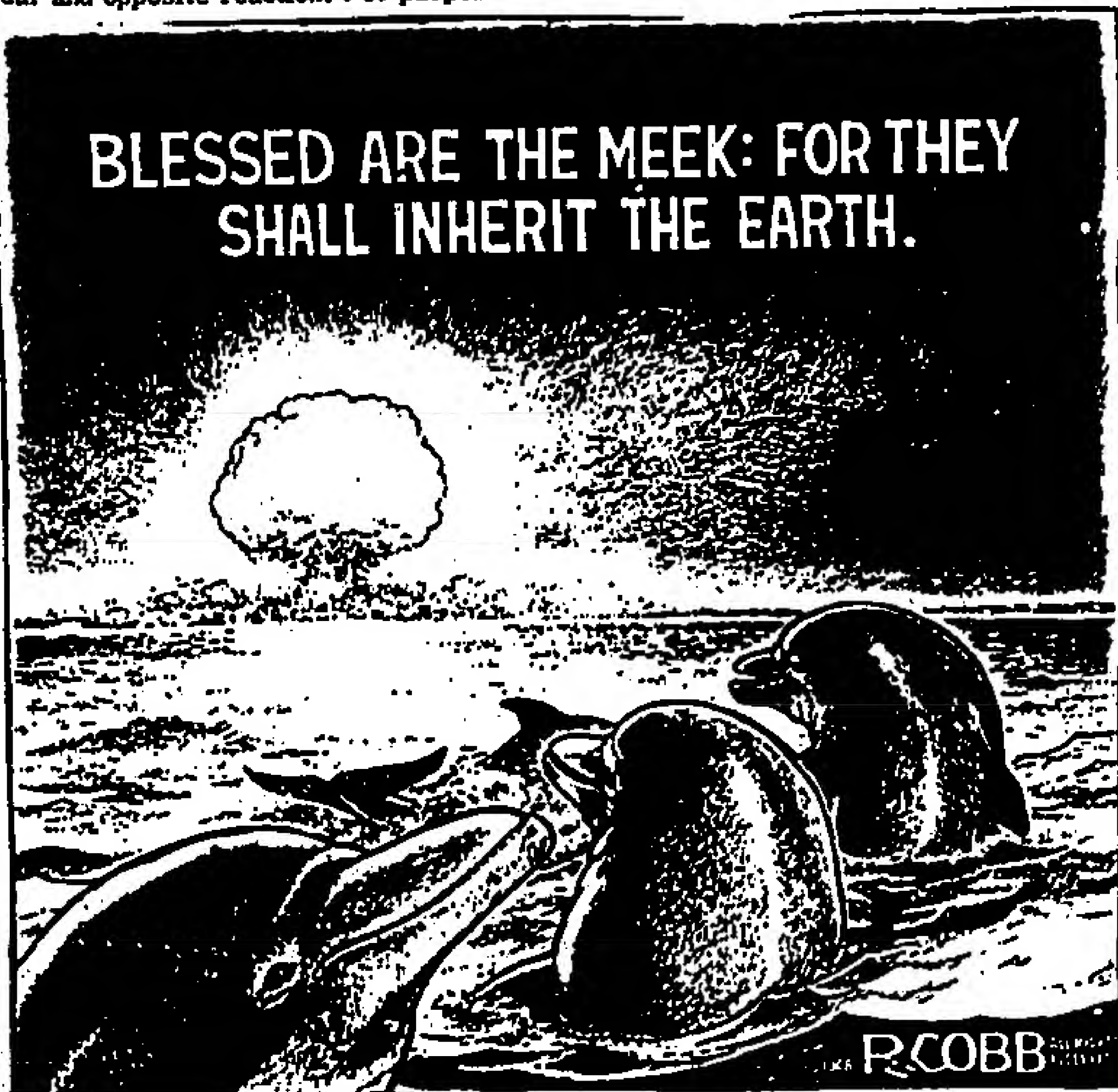
of our philosophy we read "We receive that which we put out, no more no less". Gentlemen, bear me; In this light what do we receive for unselfish service?

Since we do not anticipate a return in the physical world and the law says you must receive that which you sow, we receive something infinitely greater, namely the development of character.

Think about these things.

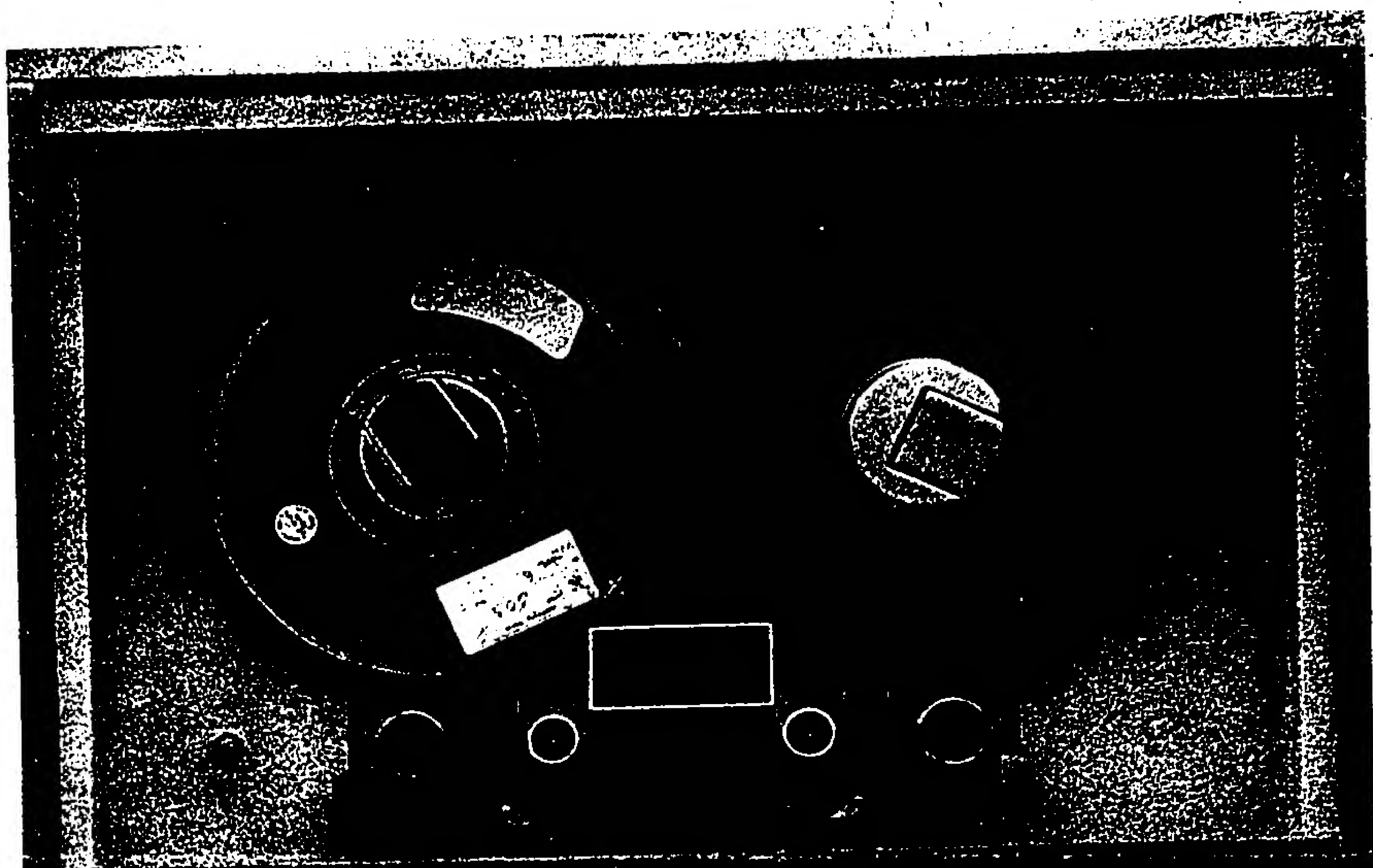
Thanks  
Vern

BLESSED ARE THE MEEK: FOR THEY SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH.



RCOBB

**To commemorate the purchase of Laurentian's new  
half-million dollar computer .....**



People are meant to be loved  
and things to be used.

Much of our trouble in life  
stems from the fact that we  
tend to love things and use  
people.

—origin unknown



## Surprise move

# Sudbury arena purchased by athletics

### ACROSS THE DESK

Does anyone know if there is an athletic banquet this year? If so where and when? We have a page to devote to this. Too bad no one notified us. Too bad this is our last issue. We would have liked to give those deserving, some press space.

It's that time of the year again.

All of the footballs are in storage, as are the soccer balls. The Hockey pants are up on the racks, and the warm-up jackets are in storage. The volley ball nets are folded up. The mats are neatly piled. The raquets are in their presses. The port-a-pits and starting blocks are in the cupboards. The barbells are catalogued. The ski boots are in their presses. And every thing is quiet on the sports front as far as this University is concerned.

But other than that the athletic scene is finished. It has been a fairly good year here at Laurentian.

It took a while but the football team put together a couple of good games.

The soccer team won the Ontario championship, and came second in the "Canadian Championship".

The badminton team won the league title.

The wrestling team did well.

The volley ball teams improved over the season and finished respectably.

The cross-country team and the track and field teams struggled against all odds.

Hockey was a success despite the fact that the Voyageurs didn't win the league title. (Most teams would be glad to finish second in their league).

Basketball was a good sport this year and the Vees going to the Canadians was perhaps the highlight.

And we could go on. But we would like to thank some of the people who helped us and made their opinions known to us throughout the year.

Thanks to . . . . .

Bob Jellnek  
Morris Marunchak  
Pierre LeBrun  
Greg Zorbas  
Dr. Demeyeres  
Bob Steklasa  
Roger Regimbal  
Bob Crick  
Dave Dixon  
Rod McDonald  
Earl Badaloo  
Ron Preston  
Larry Bodnar  
W.A.R.

Val Chin  
Joe Visconti  
John Rowan  
Eric Pandke, Don Edwards and Gord Verge  
Dr. Dewar  
Jack Porter  
Mrs. Jerome  
Dr. Wallingford

and especially Bernard Lalonde, Joe Libralesso and Maurice Regimbal who came up with \$\$\$ when we needed it for special coverage.

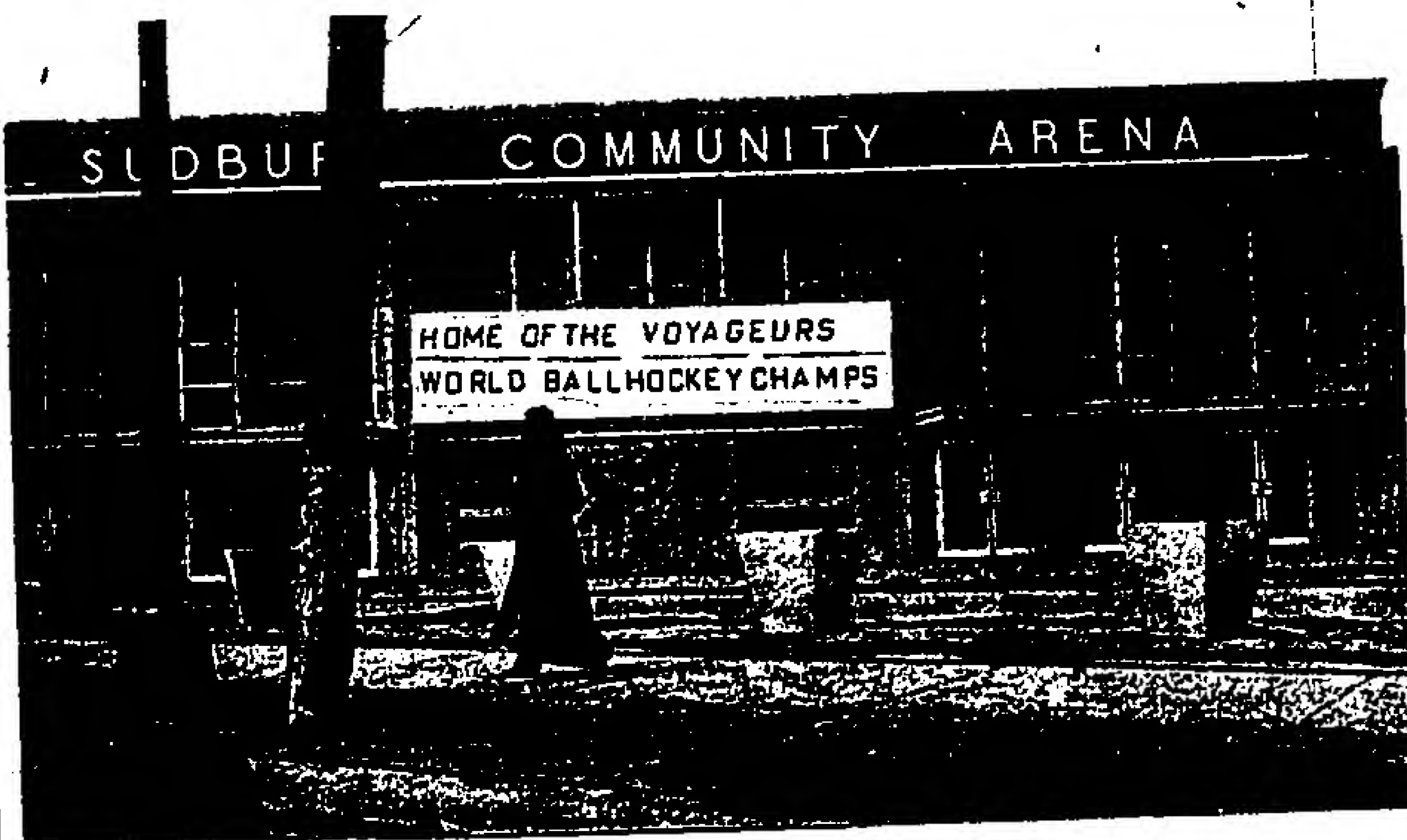


foto: Conbal

A young Sudburian stares in awe at the newest addition to the Laurentian campus.

by special reporter Gag S.Tory

Doctor John Dewar announced Saturday the purchase of the Sudbury arena from the city of Sudbury.

Estimated cost of the building, after renovations, is \$12,635,607. Dewar said that the purchase was a bargain and the expense was entirely justified.

"We need some place for our World Ball-Hockey team to practice. They won the championship this year with absolutely no facilities. (The ball-hockey team was recruited at very short notice from area teams.)"

Maurice Regimbal said "We have been negotiating this purchase for a long time. It was a difficult struggle, but with the help of the new faculty of Law, we did succeed."

"It will be a great boon to the division, and we expect that we will have an even stronger team next year. With our strong recruiting programme, we expect to bring in some of those tough guys from Hammer, and with Gary Cormier back we should walk all over

everybody again."

The purchase has one drawback, however. All other athletics at the university will have to be cancelled. Regimbal stated that this move would probably be very disastrous as the football team was guaranteed a first place position in the Central Canada league this year. This first place finish was expected as the School of Nursing would be allowed to participate.

"There are a couple of ringers in there," he said.

Ron Preston and Jack Porter, coaches of football and hockey respectively, seemed surprised at the move.

Said Preston, "I am surprised at the move." Porter was not too worried as he said, "I am surprised at the move, but I expect to be taken on as coach."

Dr. Dewar, in reference to the dropping of basketball as a competitive sport said, "I have always been a devotee of Ball Hockey and expect to be taken on as coach, so I am not really too worried."

When asked to comment, arena

manager Bob King said that he expected to be named coach of the team because of his long association with the sport.

All legal documents were signed on Saturday and the university takes command on July 1. Renovations will start on that day.

Included in the renovations are a pub, a cocktail lounge, a mens' lounge, a ladies' lounge, ladies and escorts' lounge, and a lounge for those of lawful drinking age.

Also to be added is an air conditioning system, to keep the arena at a constant temperature of -10 degrees which is the temperature at which the Ball Hockey team won the world title.

Said Dr. Dewar, "Due to the rapid increase in fan support we will add as many seats as are necessary to bring seating capacity up to 5,021. The area now seats 5,020, not counting lavatories."

All renovations are expected to be completed on July 2. Contractor for the project is Mullins and Associates, a newly formed company with limited experience in the building trade.

## Ernie Banks: epitomy of baseball by berk

The time: early noon. The place: Wrigley Field, Home of the Chicago Cubs. Out from the dugout hops a man whose build resembles the side view of a razor blade. A big smile, and then the man tunes, "Welcome to the friendly confines of Wrigley Field. Oh, oh, it's great to be alive and a Cub on this beautiful sun-kissed afternoon." The words belong to Ernie Banks, but their smile-inspiring charm are not voiced exclusively on this day. They were crooned yesterday, tomorrow, next season and as long as Banks can lace up his cleats.

A strange and beautiful man in an era when professional athletes live by the dollar. The Namath's and Hull's deserve their salary but the fact remains that there remains a man who dislikes a double-header because he can't play three.

Ernie Banks embodies the image of baseball. The hot dogs, the beer, the songs. "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," the warm sunny stands; these are all a part of Ernie and his unmanable spirit. A spirit that prevails even though the days of the game as "a helluva lot of fun" are gone, suppressed by gate receipts, and greed on all sides.

Ernie is in his prime during batting practice, busting out with smiles like a little kid with his first bike. "Willie Mays," he shouts as Willie puts one of those fat practice pitches dead into the stands. "Willie, the great, he can beat you with his glove, bat, legs, arm, that Willie Mays will live forever. Hey, Willie, c'mon lets play two today." Mays turns and grins widely while all the other players turn to watch. "You know Willie, if everybody loved baseball, if all the kids played it, there would be no violence in the world."

With this attitude, it doesn't really matter, but he has. He ranks ninth in all-time home runs, and has been named the league's MVP twice. What amazes people, is that Ernie has accomplished

all this with the Chicago Cubs, which is like walking hot coals. When the season is half through, the Cubs are usually so far back they look like the end of a helicopter ladder. Add this to the fact that he played for about 50 million managers (due to the unmindfulness of owner Phil Wrigley) and you wonder how Ernie Banks remains Ernie Banks.

When referring to statistics, those numbers which come on like a swarm of locusts, act as the players worst things about the game. They change a man. But the figures lie. Sure, I've thought about them, but playing baseball and being a Cub has always been fun. Fun fun?" Statements like this made people wonder what was with Ernie. As one writer explained "For a long time I thought he was just a fantastic put-on. I mean, no sane person would be the way Banks was around the Cubs all those years. But now, you know, I think it's all real with him. If it isn't he's certainly an extremely clever man."

Ernie Banks has become an institution in Chicago which is reflected in the thought of one Chicago alderman at the unveiling of a Picasso sculpture. "It's a rusting junk heap, let's get something that symbolizes Chicago, let's get a statue of Ernie Banks."

Ernie's lack of black militancy has caused many blacks to label him an Uncle Tom, but Ernie just smiles and says "I'm not black or white. I'm just a human being trying to live the only way I know how. I didn't make any enemies. If I'm not crazy about somebody he'll never know it. I'll kill him with kindness. Ernie Banks is a strange person to be living in the year 1970. He loves life, and he loves smiling which is genuinely reflected in his easy going and carefree ways. Above all Ernie loves baseball, and one can not help but think, that when he heard of Baseball's latest scandal, the tall thin man sat down and brushed away the tears running down his cheek.





Do not condemn me

because I choose to walk

alone at night.

Do not be afraid, for the night is only

dark

if dark is what stalks

your confused

mind.

The night is a sweet soothing

friend,

a warm enveloping blanket

that lets me become

one

with the captured free

and the weird and the wonderful

to my mind,

in my mind.

Down to my last dime

I am richer than you

choking in your purple

haze of predetermined reality

and righteousness

even though you are too stagnated to

realize it

yet.

Your life isn't really,

but hope is, for the looking.

become one

live.

art: Anna Bourque  
poem: Marilyn St. Amand  
composition: Gerry Pawson & Marilyn St. Amand



## Chretien's White Paper worse than Indian Act

# The cultural annihilation of Canada's Indians

By HAROLD CARDINAL

This is an abridged version of a speech given at Glendon College 10 weeks ago by Cardinal, a Cree Indian from Alberta and a leading spokesman for the rights of native peoples in Canada. He is also the author of *The Unjust Society*, a discussion of the tragedy of Canada's Indians.

A year and a half ago, when we met in this hall, our people were in the process of what were called 'consultation meetings'.

There, we were to embark on a new path to seek, in partnership with the federal government, those ways and means which would help our people alleviate the difficult problems that they face in all aspects of their life.

At that time we reflected a certain dissatisfaction with the consultation process.

Even then, we felt that there were indications that the consultation process was being carried out with less than the sincerity which was being publically proclaimed by different government officials.

### Intensive discussion

In Alberta we spent three months in intensive local meetings with the people and local leaders, to discuss what it was we wanted from the federal government and what it was we were going to propose.

After those three intensive months of consultation amongst ourselves, we entered into a week long deliberation, where we identified the common aspirations of our people in Alberta.

At that time we elected six representatives, to represent the province of Alberta in the national consultation meeting in Ottawa, where we were to meet with Indian representatives from all parts of the country.

We met for five intensive days of discussion.

At the end of that national consultation meeting, there was a unanimous decision — there was unity in spirit and in fact.

We made it very clear to the minister of Indian Affairs (Jean Chretien) what it was that we wanted.

It was made explicitly clear to the federal government that the most basic problem that had to be tackled and solved was that of the

credibility of the federal government, in as far as our people were concerned.

### The WHITE Paper

In June of 1969, the minister delivered in the House of Commons a paper which I have called the WHITE Paper, outlining the position of the government in relation to the Indians of the country.

Upon intensive examination by ourselves and our resource people of the WHITE Paper, it became clear to us that we had just gone through an exercise in futility for the course of one year.

It is probably the most frustrating experience an individual can undergo, when after all the work that you have done ... that the people who you are supposed to be talking to had not listened, or if they had, had not cared.

They had made up their minds before we began to talk to them.

One of the most ironic statements, in fact, one of the most ridiculous statements of the WHITE Paper is the impression that it tries to give to the Canadian people that the contents of the paper were in response to things said by Indians throughout the consultation process.

As far as we are concerned the consultation meetings were nothing but a massive public relations campaign that enabled the federal government to say that it had 'consulted' our people.

The situation has changed drastically since I was here last.

### Cultural genocide

The Indian people of this country face the most serious threat of extinction, of legalized cultural genocide, the betrayal of all treaties, and all honour that had been attached to those treaties, and the destruction of our lands, our resources, our homes.

It is this threat that has angered and frustrated Indian leaders at all levels.

The authors of the WHITE Paper were probably the most expert propagandists that this country has ever created.

The government relies on a lot of doubletalk and doubleplay in trying to convince the Canadian public in its mythical concept of 'equality'.

## THE UNJUST SOCIETY

HAROLD CARDINAL



### THE TRAGEDY OF CANADA'S INDIANS

They say that Indian people are poor today because they have been discriminated against, legally and constitutionally.

While many Indian people would tend to agree that there has been legal discrimination, Indian people would intensely disagree with the concept that so-called 'constitutional discrimination' has resulted in the plight of the Indian today.

Indeed, it is our feeling that if the terms of the treaties had been honoured, many of the social and economic problems that we face today would not be here.

Through the public relations companies that they (federal government) have hired, we who oppose the WHITE Paper, as Indian people, can be accused of shrinking from our responsibilities as citizens, of wanting to continue to be 'wards' of the government.

Those white people who support our position are accused of being for discrimination and against equality.

And yet this is the furthest from the truth.

We agreed that there must be equality, but it cannot be theoretical equality.

We have seen the equality which has been extended to the Metis of Canada. We have seen many instances of where their plight is worse than the plight of the treaty Indian.

And yet, if we are to believe the government's WHITE Paper, the Metis, because they have no legal discrimination against them, have equality with all Canadians, and are therefore well off.

The facts of the matter point to another direction.

We cannot accept a concept of equality which tells us we are going to have the opportunity and the right to receive welfare from the same welfare desk as all Canadian poor people.

We think we are entitled to expect more and we are entitled to want more for our children, our people.

### Land ownership

What would probably be one of the most hilarious sections of the WHITE Paper, if it were not so serious, and the Canadian public were not so gullible, is the section which introduces the concept of land ownership to Indian people.

The government says that the status of the land has had a lot to do with the poverty of the Indian because they have not had access to the normal channels of the lending agencies.

Therefore, what they propose to do is set up transitional legislation, on a temporary basis, where land ownership and land control would be transferred to the band level and then Indian people would be given ownership of their own land.

Theoretically, that sounds fine. For people who are not aware of the situation, they feel that you could not ask for a better deal.

Yet, when one considers the practical aspects, one has to come up with a different conclusion.

What does the concept of land ownership as enunciated by the WHITE Paper mean to the Indian living on his reserve?

Because of the legal set-up, all Indian people are entitled equally to reserve land.

In Alberta we looked at what this meant in terms of our reserves.

When we compared the population of our reserves to the land base that is available within the confines of our reserves, we find that probably the larger reserves would have about 70 acres per individual.

The average probably ranges anywhere from 3 to 10 acres per individual.

### 10 acres useless

So we said "Fine! At last we're going to own 10 acres of land."

But then we wonder what we are going to do with this land. What kind of living can you make from 10 acres of land, especially when you

consider that from the same government, in another department, that if we rely on an agricultural base, that same government tells us that we need at least 600 acres of land in order to make that an economic unit, in other words to make a living.

We're far short with 10 acres.

If there was the proper research done, we would probably find that the taxation assessed by federal, provincial and municipal governments would be far above the possible revenue that the 10 acres of land could produce.

And if we could not pay our taxes, then the government would take our lands away.

So this is what we mean when we say that our reserves and lands are being threatened.

The government has worked out this devious plan to do a number of things beside what I have discussed.

By being able to do away with Indian lands (because if all reserves were individually owned, they would cease to have the status of reserves), they would also be able to legally define the word Indian out of existence.

This performs a very astute political service for the federal government — it allows them to transfer Indians to the jurisdiction of the provinces without changing the Canadian constitution.

The government knows that because of the opposition of the Indians and the provincial governments to this transfer, that for many, many years they will not be able to get agreement to change the constitution.

But they have figured out another way where they won't have to touch the constitution, through this concept of land ownership.

And yet, the honorable minister has the audacity to say that we do not understand the WHITE Paper, to say that we have not read the WHITE Paper carefully.

Possibly his problem is that we read his WHITE Paper too damn carefully.

### Uninformed public

But how do we convince a Canadian public that is not too knowledgeable of our situation?

A Canadian public that is gullible, especially when the sacred cows of Canadian society are thrown before them — the sacred cows of 'equality' and land ownership.

How do we deal with many Canadians sincerely asking themselves: "What do these damn Indians want; we offer them equality and they don't want it — we offer them responsibility as citizens and they don't want it?"

Our problem now is what do we do to reach such a Canadian public?

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# Campus Centre

The question of the establishment of a Campus Centre on this campus has, as near as we can find out, been kicked around for the past three years. The first information concerning the topic that we found dated, was the minutes of the second meeting of the user's committee of the campus centre-dated January 31, 1968. Presumably they didn't have a first meeting.

At that time the committee was composed of administration, faculty and student bureaucratic representatives. That is, they were the college student presidents.

At a series of committee meetings from January to March 1968, activity areas were designated and space allotted to each. Space allotment was based on a net total of 40,000 square feet - i.e. space for 5,000 students at eight square feet per student.

A brief was finalized in March. As written in the minutes of the March 5, 1968 meeting S. G. Mullins, administration president and committee member at that time stated that it would have to be submitted to the Building and development planning committee of the Board of Governors and then to the Board of Governors for their approval. Following that, a review and approval by the Department of University Affairs would be required before the brief could be submitted to the architect. The architects would need time to produce preliminary drawings and submit them for the approval of the user's committee and then followed by working drawings for the same. According to estimates of the committee at that time, final working drawings would not be in hand until November or December of that same year. That is, six or seven months later. No records that we found revealed that the working drawings were ever secured.

## St. Aubin attacks brief

In August 1968, the brief itself came under attack in a brief submitted to the building committee of the Board of Governors, by the newly elected Students' General Association president Etienne St. Aubin. Mr. St. Aubin charged at that time there had been "a lack of meaningful participation in planning by members of the student body." Those representatives which had been on the committee, had had little if any influence on the decisions that were made, he stated.

It is interesting to note while reviewing the minutes of the four campus centre user's committee meetings from January 31, 1968 to March 11, 1968 that S. G. Mullins and J. R. Harrison, director of Physical Plant and Planning and also a member of the user's committee were referred to as being significantly instrumen-

tal in the bulk of the decisions made by the committee. One wonders where the voice of the student body was during these times.

Mr. St. Aubin went on to say that a new campus centre planning committee should be formed to work during the next year and produce a more relevant programme. Furthermore he said "a consultant should be hired by the planning committee to be used as an information and resource person."

On recommendation by Mr. St. Aubin, the services of Harry E. Nolan of Toronto, consultant for student unions, were obtained as consultant in the planning for the campus centre building. This marked the beginning of another year of preparation for the centre.

Mr. Nolan submitted on October 1, 1965, a programme in which he recommended that the campus centre planning be developed. On the basis of this, a user's committee headed by Murray Stark, formulated a brief for the Laurentian campus centre.

## dining hall and pub

One major question toyed with at that time was that concerning new dining hall services. Would a dining hall campus centre combined complex be considered by the committee or not? The March '68 brief did not contain an accompanying dining hall brief, although space was allocated for a pub.

This pub allocation was meant to encompass those plans which had been included in the Nag's Head Pub brief of May 1967.

The 'infamous Nag's Head Rallye, a demonstration by about 500 students in Memorial Park, on October 26, 1967, had asserted the desire of the students to have a pub established on this campus. The demonstration called for immediate action by the Board of Governors. The B.O.G. stated at that time, in a letter to the Nag's Head Tavern committee that there was no room on campus for a separate tavern site but that it was prepared to consider incorporation of the tavern into an on-campus student centre.

As a result of this the pub idea was given due consideration in the March '68 brief and again in the Stark brief.

The Stark committee obtained the services of the Townend, Stefura Baleshta, and Pfister architectural firm and submitted to them a completed brief dated March 4, 1969.

What happened after March 1969 remains a mystery. We were unable to obtain even the minutes of the 68-69 Stark meetings let alone any information about work done after the finalization of the brief. According to our sources that brief was

"hope  
for  
reality"

submitted to the Department of University Affairs but failed to get approval.

## infamous president's brief

Next official mention of the campus centre came within the text of the infamous president's brief which was submitted to the Committee on University Affairs in October 1969. Recommended in order of importance by the president, the campus centre falls fourth, preceded by a maintenance building, dining hall and arena field house.

In reference to the campus centre Mr Mullins stated in his brief that "because of criticism received to the effect that our projected programmes (i.e. research institute of Northern Ontario Resources, School of Law, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Institute of Linguistics and Faculty of Medicine were few and far between) and capital requirements were 'too rich' for the resources available, we again have been obliged to cut back on the proposed Campus Centre."

The president did ask, however that favourable consideration be given by the Committee on University Affairs to the campus centre when a formal brief was submitted to them.

## final brief completed

The brief for a Campus Centre-Dining Building was completed this month i.e. March 1970, after about two months of concerted effort on the part of this year's user's committee. The S.G.A. set up this committee shortly after Christmas this year.

Active members of this committee are Pierre Fortin (chairman), Richard Carrière (secretary), Rick Marwood, Rick Bucko, Mike Bertrand, Ken Dionne, Guy Bujold, Ralph Harrison, (director of physical plant and planning) and Bob Tekauc of the Planning department.

At the first meeting on January 13, 1970 of the committee, on which only the student representatives had voting powers, the Stark brief of March 1968 was reviewed and elaborated upon. In the subsequent meetings changes were made to the brief.

Notable among the changes were the inclusion of the dining hall as a separate wing of the campus centre and the elimination of specifically designated areas such as faculty facilities, alumni facilities and a female lounge (these concepts were in conflict with the philosophy evolved in the committee). The graduate lounge and dining area of the dining hall wing were redesignated as private lounge and dining area for private use of any group within the university community.

by Charles Banting

On recommendation of the Department of University Affairs, the campus manpower service, psychological counselling service and health service were asked to make a submission for space in the campus centre. The former two responded favourably and it is the hope of the user's committee that they will play an important and beneficial part in the centre.

## forum, snack bar & Nag's Head

In addition to the above mentioned area the March 1970 brief provides for space in the building for:

- student government offices
- a forum (i.e. "a Council Chamber a Town Square, and a Small Theatre")
- food service (snack bar)
- the pub (the Nag's Head)
- a commercial area (bank, campus shop and bookstore, dry cleaners, barber shop, etc.) commercial
- publications (Lambda, Laurentiana)
- various - large, small, quiet, noisy - lounges.

The brief was submitted to and reviewed with architects Townend and Pfister at the March 10 meeting of the committee. They are at present preparing preliminary drawings.

A recent visit to Waterloo proved valuable to the user's committee members in rounding out their concept of a viable and beneficial campus centre.

Administrational aspects were touched on by the committee, but in a very general and organizational way.

It was a unanimous decision of the committee that a governing body of the Campus Centre should be composed of representatives of students, faculty, administration and support staff. The user's committee took on as its responsibility, the formation of the initial operating committee or governing board of the centre.

## "a relaxed flow of thought"

In conclusion, a feature of the final brief that is reflected throughout its text is the philosophy which evolved as the committee went through the successive steps of its formulation. That philosophy as stated by Rick Marwood, a member of the committee, is: "we want a building designed for human interaction and learning; the building should promote a relaxed flow of thought and ideas among the university community citizens for whom it is developed."

Members of the user's committee estimate that construction of the building may not take place for another two years. \*\*\*

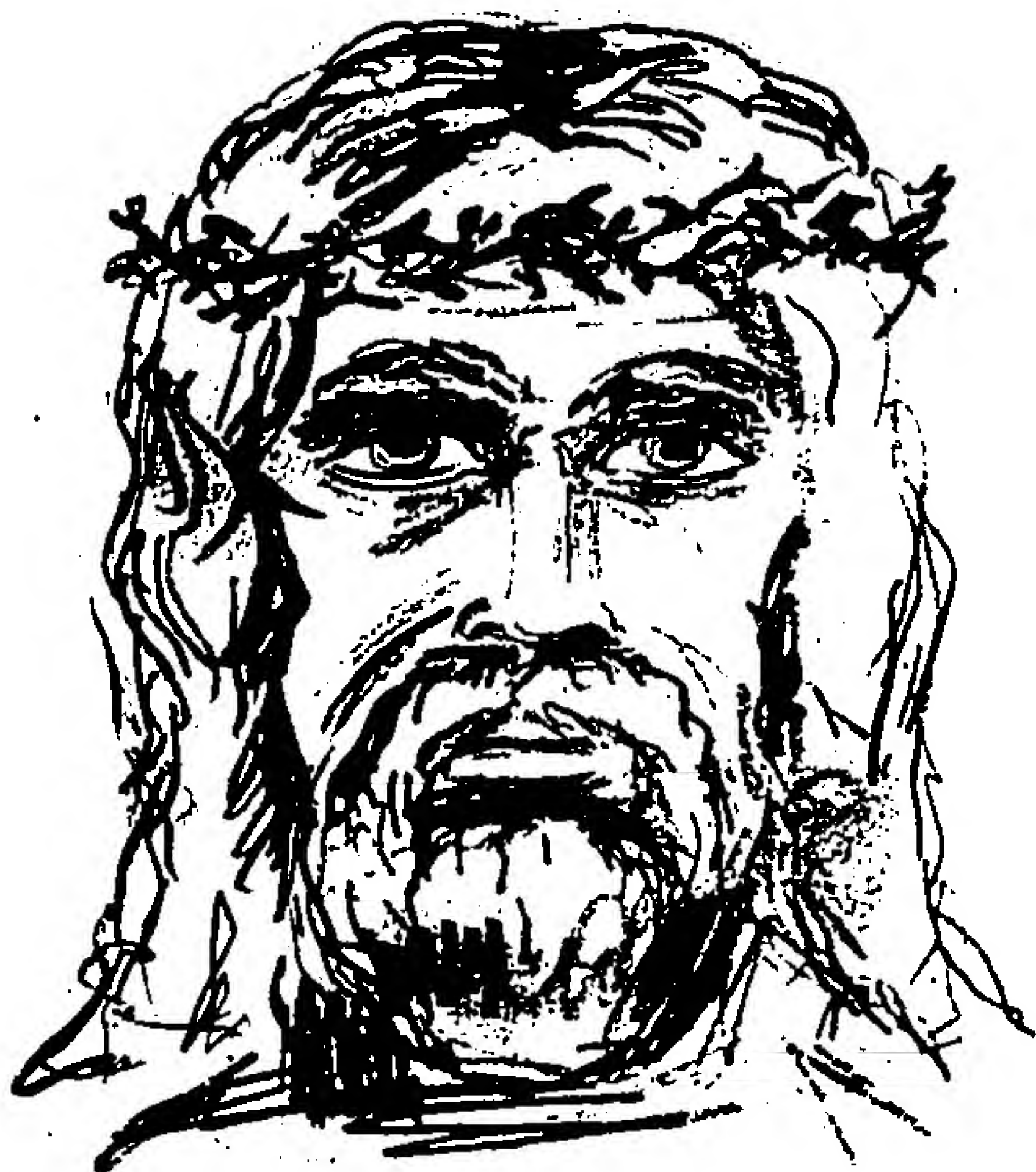
"We want a

building designed for human

interaction and learning"



# WANTED



# JESUS CHRIST

**Alias: Prince of Peace, Son of God, etc.**

**Dresses poorly, said to be a carpenter by trade, illnourished, has visionary dreams (may be on marijuana or LSD). Usually to be found among the unemployed and vagrant. Dangerous professional agitator. A communist.**

**Red beard, scars on hands and feet as a result of former action taken by authorities and respectable citizens, long hair.**

**This man is an enemy of the state. Any citizen providing information leading to his arrest will be well rewarded.**



# The Oppressed Majority -- plight of women

By COLLEEN LEVIS  
(reprinted from the *Silhouette*)

One of the most striking aspects of this society's view of women is to be found in the advertisements which daily bombard us. An ad for a book in the August 31 *New York Times* is entitled — "HOW TO GET AND HOLD A WOMAN." Here are some examples for this ad — "By herself woman is all mixed-up, but superb as an auxiliary . . . woman is inanimate or on the defensive until you create a feeling such as praise. Then she goes all out." The ad continues, "Stop bossing; just manipulate her in her feelings . . . why ask women when they only need to be told?" This advertisement contains most of the popular excuses for the inferior status of women in this society. It is no wonder, with attitudes such as this, that women all over North America are organizing to fight for women's liberation.

From childhood, the little girl is trained for her role of the future as housewife, mother and her prime goal — "making a man happy." As she grows older she is channelled into particular narrow fields of study. She is trained never to beat a man at anything, never to do well, especially in analytical and scientific subjects. If she is lucky enough to be educated for a profession she is most likely to be a nurse, librarian or teacher. Since only half as many girls as boys go on to university, she is even more likely to become a waitress, clerk, secretary, or babysitter — the lowest paying jobs there are. Or she will become a housewife — isolated from the mainstream of the society in her own home.

Even those few women who do manage to get a university degree are confronted with even more trouble than men in finding a job for which she can use her education. She is often told that she is over-qualified or that she is not considered a permanent employee because she might marry and have children.

A young woman soon discovers also that this society is not at all interested in guaranteeing her the rights to control her own body. Thousands of women resort to illegal abortions each year in Canada and hundreds of them die.

She also discovers that she is the target for a billion-dollar enterprise — the consumer market. She is convinced that she needs five different kinds of detergents for each of her chores around the house, that the brand of toilet paper she has will affect her social status, and that she can only attract a man and keep him if she uses the whole conglomeration of creams, shampoos, deodorants, perfumes and soaps that will make her attractive.

Women have not always been the "object-slave" as this society sees her. If we look to the science of anthropology, we see that woman played a very different role in primitive society. When we examine the evidence, we find that not only women, but all people have had different social relationships in different societies. The role of women has evolved with the evolution of societies.

In the primitive communal society, when the means of production was owned by all, the society had no class distinctions, no police force and courts to keep "law and order," and no inequalities between men and women. There were two major differences between that society and today's in respect to women. Firstly, children were not considered the individual property of any two persons — all children were cared for by all adults. Secondly, women played a central role in the production of society. Women were key in the first economic revolution — the transition from a gathering society to one which could control its food supply through agriculture — that is, the growing of crops and domestication of animals. While men were away from the

community, hunting and gathering food, women were in the center of production, raising children and experimenting with crops, medicine, tools and the harnessing of fire.

The stabilizing of food sources, led to a surplus of food which could be stored — for the first time in human history. This meant technological advances for humanity, but it also meant a change in the social structure of the society. With the introduction of private property and wealth, the family began to change. The Matriarchal clan was replaced by the father-family unit, as people began to group around pieces of land. As long as women were producing and raising children together, they were a great social force. Once they were separated and isolated on individual pieces of land, they lost the power and status of the communal society. The biological parents of a child, once meaningless, now became a question of prime importance because the inheritance of property was involved.

In contrast to the social upbringing of children and the key productive role of women in the communal society of ancient times, the modern society places the burden of childraising on two individuals, no matter how poor their resources and capabilities and the woman is no longer in the mainstream of economic and political activity in the society. The family in modern society tends to maintain the class inequalities of the society and to act as a disciplinary unit on behalf of the society. The class inequalities are preserved within capitalism by the dependence of children on the particular resources of their parents. A child of working class origin stands little chance of having the same opportunities for job and education as a child of wealthy parents. The family trains children to accept the hierarchy of authority which exists in the family and in society. The father exerts his authority on the mother who in turn disciplines the children who may take out their frustrations on the family dog. Rather than working together against the source of their problems — the chaotic nature of capitalism in organizing economically and politically, the members of a family are antagonistic to each other. This is an example of the divide and rule tactics of capitalism.

Although all women are affected by the place society has allocated for them, the greatest burden falls on the working class woman. She has to make ends meet in her family's constant battle with the rising cost of living. The woman is expected also to provide an oasis from the trials of the "outside" world. She is expected to be the safety valve for her husband's frustrations with his job. By herself, she is expected to counteract the tremendous alienation of a worker under capitalism. As well, the working class woman is also

required by the society to become both a housewife and a worker during periods of labor shortages. For example, during the Second World War, women were pulled out of their homes, onto the work force while thousands of men were overseas fighting. Women performed jobs in factories and labs which they had never been allowed to tackle. The whole society geared itself for working women, from the fashion changes which allowed women more freedom of movement, to the establishment of day care centres, kindergartens and other facilities that enabled children to be cared for while their mother worked. Just as abruptly when the economic needs of the system changed, and unemployment began to rise, women were lured back into the home by a not-so-subtle campaign. Women's magazines carried story after story on the ill effects of working mothers on their child's psychological make-up and on her supposed poor relationship to her husband. This use of women, what Marx called the reserve army of labour, made it possible for capitalism to come through its economic difficulties more smoothly.

All these interconnected aspects of the oppression of women demonstrate one thing — how deeply rooted this oppression is in the foundations of capitalist society. This system is based on exploitation and oppression. That is why the simple democratic demand for equality put forward by women becomes such an impossible one for the present ruling class to fulfill. The capitalist rulers of society have failed to promote women's liberation for the same reason they have held down other oppressed minorities such as the Afro-Americans; the Indians, The Quebecois — to grant them more rights cuts into their precious profits and weakens their exploitative system.

Black power militants often point out that capitalism uses blacks as a weapon to keep wages down. In the same way women are used as a means of dividing the working class by threatening workers who demand wage increases with being replaced by women who will work for lower wages. Rather than sitting back and accepting this intolerable situation, women are beginning to organize to fight their oppression.

And in that fight they come up against the whole nature of the system. To end the oppression of women it will take a fundamental change in society as a whole, from the economic foundations through the political and social structure. A complete upheaval in social relationships including family relations is necessary. In short a socialist revolution, an elimination of class society that in its private property system creates the oppression, is necessary for women to become liberated.

Women are awakening to their exploitation in society. This was manifested in the response to the Royal Commission on the Status of Women which brought to the surface the discontent among Canadian women and in the blossoming of independent women's organizations all over North America to fight for women's rights. These groups have grown during an upswing in the general feelings of discontent among especially young people throughout the world — often called the international youth radicalization. These groups are grappling with the problem of overcoming the deep-rooted discrimination and oppression of women in society.

Since capitalism cannot grant full equality to women, the women's liberation movement inevitably is pushed in an anti-capitalist direction. The responsibility of Marxists is to be in the forefront of this movement as they led opposition to women's oppression in the past century and with their program and ideas attempt to give it a socialist perspective.

This is an Air Canada stewardess.  
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Nothing like the kind of university that has existed in the past can continue much longer into the future - five years would be a wildly high estimate - to undo the effect of a century of folly, arrogance and sloth.

by John Seeley

During the crisis in July 1968 at Simon Fraser University over the resignation of the University's president, it was suggested that the new officer should be a man such as the progressive, student-oriented critic of production-line education, John Seeley.

Seeley had been a Sociology professor at York University in Toronto and Brandeis in Boston for the five years preceding his joining the Ford Foundation's Centre for Democratic Studies in California. He has been widely read by both reformist students and progressive faculty.

On this page Seeley is responding to the suggestion of his presidency.

On Thursday March 19, 1970, the Laurentian Senate passed a motion of non-confidence in Administration president Stanley G. Mullins. Mr. Mullins' resignation may follow.

In view of that possibility, Lambda believes Seeley's message should have considerable influence when the choice of a new president for Laurentian University is made.

Largely, no doubt because of the mail strike but also because I have been much away on other business I have only just seen the Sun's August 1 account of the temporary settlement of SFU's thorny problems.

I have also only just seen other documents relevant to the decisions made. For the sake of everyone involved I think it important to make my position crystal clear—as I have tried to do in the case of two other universities searching for a president.

As I said before, during and after my visit to Burnaby, I have not been, was not and am not a "candidate" for anything especially not a university presidency in these times.

My congratulations, but also my condolences, go to Dr. Strand. Anyone who accepts a university presidency, or even keeps one, these days, under the obtaining conditions, is either a fool and villain, or a saint and hero willing to kill himself attempting to hold a line that cannot and ought not to be held.

### *The past is dead*

Nothing like the kind of university that has existed in the past can, I believe, continue much longer into the future, and the changes that are required are not to be achieved by tinkering with the existing structures.

Nor is there much time to carry out a peaceful transition, as the events at Berkely, Columbia, Stanford, The London School of Economics, Nanterre, The Sorbonne, and Berlin attest.

I believe that students all over the world and many faculty will

and ought to dismantle and present universities, just as blacks here begin to burn the cities, unless the authorities involved show credible signs of eagerness to apply appropriate remedies fast.

In both cases it is "academic" in the worst sense of that word to ask whether negroes and students are being orderly or nice, or have well articulated plans as to what they want.

### *Five years to go*

What is true in both cases is that we have a short period of time—five years would be a wildly high estimate—to undo the effects of a century or two of folly, wrongdoing, sloth, blindness, arrogance, and blatant mistreatment of the powerless because they were powerless.

We are closer in both cases to the situation of the French who left Algeria too late than to that of the British who left India barely in time.

And the responsibility in every case is on the boards of the various universities who were supposed to represent political statesmanship and the general public interest, and the presidents who were supposed to represent educational statesmanship and the interest of vital learning.

Compared to what they have done, the work of King George III and Lord North who lost this country needlessly in the pursuit of petty interests, looks like high statesmanship.

The plight of our universities is everywhere the work of such men, and I should not care to join their number.

Any faculty: responsibility there may be is clouded, because everywhere the powers that belong properly solely to the students and the faculty were usurped by the representatives of power and money in the boards of administrations.

The sole reasons given for this usurpation are two barefaced lies: that these men do represent the public interest, and that they (or someone other than the scholars) must exercise oversight over the money it costs the taxpayers to operate the universities.

The second is the greater lie. The prosperity of every province and the wealth of every state rests on its universities—the scholars have made these men rich and powerful.

For every penny a scholar has "cost," the rich and powerful have got back a dollar or a thousand. The inventions they exploit rest upon university-based science. Almost every valid idea they hold was hatched in these halls.

And we even had to teach them at the last how to run their businesses so that they would not have continuous turmoil in them or bring down their whole economy in absolute ruin as they nearly did in 1929.

Any state or province that lost its university would sink to the condition of backwoods Tennessee or King Leopold's Congo almost overnight.

### *Keep it free*

The only public interest in the university is to keep it free and generously endowed so it may be a bastion of learning, social criticism and the initiation of redemptive social action.

And it is this these men who represent the powerful private interests against the public good can neither do nor, so far as they can prevent it, allow.

I would not again play in that game, nor will now the best students or the best professors. Nor would I again try to reform a system I deem irreformable.

Three years at York fighting for the most elementary canons of decency and plain-dealing and

faculty and student rights; and another three years at Brandeis, similarly engaged, are enough.

Two defeats and one victory. The victory, at Brandeis, proved that a department can be delightfully run, (at no loss to scholarship either) as a participatory democracy of students and professors.

The defeats proved the power of those two administrations—at least, at that time—to force even mild demands for reform either into exile or into revolutionary ingandescence.

My message to Simon Fraser was then essentially this: function as a center of social criticism; attract in precisely those priceless people it now revolts and forces out; and become radically dedicated to playing its proper part in leading the needed revolutions in our times.

### *The free people*

And now a last word to explain the "other business" I have been about (referred to in my first paragraph) because it shows in a measure where I stand.

I have been with and among the "Free People" of San Francisco, the protestors at Berkely, the hippies in the communes of love in the California hills.

And, this week—together with a Bishop deported from South Africa for feeding blacks—in Chicago concelebrating a communion and aiding a sunrise service for the children of love and joy, and peace in Grant Park AND for the fear-frozen National Guardsmen and hate-crazed Chicago police through the night of violence in which the latter wantonly beat senseless even the "clean for Gene" kinds on the McCarthy staff in the Conrad Hilton hotel.

Why was the Bishop there? Because that's where the children of God are and the church ought to be. Why was I there? Because those are my people, and that's where the university is or ought to be.

If that makes me a candidate for any university presidency anywhere any time some strange, moving and hopeful things will have had to occur!